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Document Number 3

Entry 3 of 9169

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Feb 22, 2000

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INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

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ABSTRACT:

The present invention relates to the identification of nucleic acid sequences and constructs, and methods related thereto, and the use of these sequences and constructs to produce genetically modified plants for the purpose of altering the composition of plant oils, waxes and related compounds.

19 Claims, 36 Drawing figures
Exemplary Claim Number: 1
Number of Drawing Sheets: 27

GOVT-INTEREST:

This invention was made with Government support under Contract No. DE-FG02-94ER20133 awarded by the Department of Energy. The Government has certain rights in this invention.

BRIEF SUMMARY:

TECHNICAL FIELD

The present invention concerns the identification of nucleic acid sequences and constructs, and methods related thereto, and the use of these sequences and constructs to produce genetically modified plants for the purpose of altering the composition of plant oils, waxes and related compounds.

BACKGROUND

Extensive surveys of the fatty acid composition of seed oils from different species of higher plants have resulted in the identification of more than 210 naturally occurring fatty acids which differ by the number and arrangement of double or triple bonds and various functional groups, such as hydroxyls, ketones, epoxys, cyclopentenyl or cyclopropyl groups, furans or halogens (van de Loo et al. 1993). At least 33 structurally distinct monohydroxylated plant fatty acids, and 12 different polyhydroxylated fatty acids have been described (reviewed by van de Loo et al. 1993; Smith, 1985).

The most commonly occurring fatty acids in both membrane and storage lipids are 16- and 18-carbon fatty acids which may have from zero to three, methylene-interrupted, unsaturations. These are synthesized from the fully saturated species as the result of a series of sequential desaturations which usually begin at the Δ^9 carbon and progress in the direction of the methyl carbon (Browse and Somerville, 1991). Fatty acids which cannot be described by this simple algorithm are generally considered "unusual" even though several, such as lauric (12:0), erucic (22:1) and ricinoleic acid (12D-hydroxyoctadec-cis-9-enoic acid) are of significant commercial importance. The biosynthesis of hydroxylated fatty acids such as ricinoleic acid in castor (*Ricinus communis*) seed is the subject of this invention.

The taxonomic relationships between plants having similar or identical kinds of unusual fatty acids have been examined (van de Loo et al., 1993). In some cases, particular fatty acids occur mostly or solely in related taxa. In other cases there does not appear to be a direct link between taxonomic relationships and the occurrence of unusual fatty acids. In this respect, ricinoleic acid has now been identified in 12 genera from 10 families (reviewed in van de Loo et al., 1993). Thus, it appears that the ability to synthesize hydroxylated fatty acids has evolved several times independently during the radiation of the angiosperms. This suggested to us that the enzymes which introduce hydroxyl groups into fatty acids arose by minor modifications of a related enzyme. Indeed, as noted below, this invention is based on our discovery that plant fatty acid hydroxylases are highly homologous to plant fatty acid desaturases.

A feature of hydroxylated or other unusual fatty acids is that they are generally confined to seed triacylglycerols, being largely excluded from the polar lipids by unknown mechanisms (Battey and Ohlrogge 1989; Prasad et al.,

1987). This is particularly intriguing since diacylglycerol is a precursor of both triacylglycerol and polar lipid. With castor microsomes, there is some evidence that the pool of ricinoleoyl-containing polar lipid is minimized by a preference of diacylglycerol acyltransferase for ricinoleate-containing diacylglycerols (Bafor et al. 1991). Analyses of vegetative tissues have generated few reports of unusual fatty acids, other than those occurring in the cuticle. A small number of exceptions exist in which unusual fatty acids are found in tissues other than the seed.

Castor (*Ricinus communis* L.) is a minor oilseed crop. Approximately 50% of the seed weight is oil (triacylglycerol) in which 85-90% of total fatty acids are the hydroxylated fatty acid, ricinoleic acid (12D-hydroxyoctadec-cis-9-enoic acid). Oil pressed or extracted from castor seeds has many industrial uses based upon the properties endowed by the hydroxylated fatty acid. The most important uses are production of paints and varnishes, nylon-type synthetic polymers, resins, lubricants, and cosmetics (Atsmon 1989). In addition to oil, the castor seed contains the extremely toxic protein ricin, allergenic proteins, and the alkaloid ricinine. These constituents preclude the use of the untreated seed meal (following oil extraction) as a livestock feed, normally an important economic aspect of oilseed utilization. Furthermore, with the variable nature of castor plants and a lack of investment in breeding, castor has few favorable agronomic characteristics. For a combination of these reasons, castor is no longer grown in the United States and the development of an alternative domestic source of hydroxylated fatty acids would be attractive. The production of ricinoleic acid, the important constituent of castor oil, in an established oilseed crop through genetic engineering would be a particularly effective means of creating a domestic source.

The biosynthesis of ricinoleic (12D-hydroxyoctadec-cis-9-enoic) acid from oleic acid in the developing endosperm of castor (*Ricinus communis*) has been studied by a variety of methods. Morris (1967) established in double-labeling studies that hydroxylation occurs directly by hydroxyl substitution rather than via an unsaturated-, keto- or epoxy-intermediate. Hydroxylation using oleoyl-CoA as precursor can be demonstrated in crude preparations or microsomes, but activity in microsomes is unstable and variable, and isolation of the microsomes involved a considerable, or sometimes complete loss of activity (Galliard and Stumpf, 1966; Moreau and Stumpf, 1981). Oleic acid can replace oleoyl-CoA as a precursor, but only in the presence of CoA, Mg^{sup.2+} and ATP (Galliard and Stumpf, 1966) indicating that activation to the acyl-CoA is necessary. However, no radioactivity could be detected in ricinoleoyl-CoA (Moreau and Stumpf, 1981). These and more recent observations (Bafor et al., 1991) have been interpreted as evidence that the substrate for the castor oleate hydroxylase is oleic acid esterified to phosphatidylcholine or another phospholipid.

The hydroxylase is sensitive to cyanide and azide, and dialysis against metal chelators reduces activity, which could be restored by addition of FeSO₄, suggesting iron involvement in enzyme activity (Galliard and Stumpf, 1966). Ricinoleic acid synthesis requires molecular oxygen (Galliard and Stumpf, 1966; Moreau and Stumpf 1981) and requires AND(P)H to reduce cytochrome b₅ which is thought to be the intermediate electron donor for the hydroxylase reaction (Smith et al., 1992). Carbon monoxide does not inhibit hydroxylation, indicating that a cytochrome P450 is not involved (Galliard and Stumpf, 1966; Moreau and Stumpf 1981). Data from a study of the substrate specificity of the hydroxylase show that all substrate parameters (i.e. chain length and double bond position with respect to both ends) are important; deviations in these parameters caused reduced activity relative to oleic acid (Howling et al., 1972). The position at which the hydroxyl was introduced, however, was determined by the position of the double bond, always being three carbons distal. Thus, the castor acyl hydroxylase enzyme can produce a family of different hydroxylated fatty acids depending on the availability of substrates. Thus, although we refer to the enzyme throughout as oleate hydroxylase it can more properly be considered an acyl hydroxylase of broad substrate specificity.

The only other organism in which ricinoleic acid biosynthesis has been investigated is the ergot fungus, *Claviceps purpurea*. Ricinoleate accumulates (up to 40% of the fatty acids) in the glycerides produced particularly by

sclerotia of anaerobic cultures (Kren et al., 1985). As this suggests, oxygen is not necessary for the synthesis of ricinoleic acid in *Claviceps*, and the precursor of ricinoleic acid in fact appears to be linoleic acid (Morris et al., 1966). However, ricinoleic acid may not be formed simply by hydration of linoleic acid, since there are no free hydroxyl groups in ergot oil. Rather, the hydroxyl groups are all esterified to other, non-hydroxy fatty acids, leading to a range of tetra-acyl-, penta-acyl- and hexa-acyl-glycerides. These estolides may be formed by a direct enzymic addition of non-hydroxy fatty acids across the 12 double bond of linoleate (Morris, 1970). Ricinoleic acid may, therefore, be merely an artifact of the hydrolysis employed to study the fatty acid composition of the oil.

The castor oleate hydroxylase has many superficial similarities to the microsomal fatty acyl desaturases (Browse and Somerville, 1991). In particular, plants have a microsomal oleate desaturase active at the .DELTA.12 position. The substrate of this enzyme (Schmidt et al., 1993) and of the hydroxylase (Bafor et al., 1991) appears to be oleate esterified to the sn-2 position of phosphatidylcholine. The modification occurs at the same position (.DELTA.12) in the carbon chain, and requires the same cofactors, namely electrons from NADH via cytochrome b.sub.5 (Kearns et al., 1991; Smith et al., 1992) and molecular oxygen. Neither enzyme is inhibited by carbon monoxide (Moreau and Stumpf, 1981) the characteristic inhibitor of cytochrome P450 enzymes.

Conceptual basis of the invention

A feature of certain fatty acid modifying enzymes such as fatty acyl desaturases and castor oleate hydroxylase is that they catalyze reactions in which an unactivated C-H bond is cleaved. To catalyze this energetically demanding cleavage, these fatty acid modifying enzymes utilize the high oxidizing power of molecular oxygen. There are presently two known classes of enzyme cofactors capable of this type of O.sub.2 -dependent chemistry. The haem-containing oxygenases including cytochromes P450 are one class. However, as noted above, substantial evidence indicates that oleate hydroxylase is not a cytochrome P450 enzyme. The second class of cofactor known to be capable of this type of O.sub.2 -dependent chemistry is less well characterized, but is typified by the bacterial enzyme methane monooxygenase (van de Loo et al., 1993). The cofactor in the hydroxylase component of methane monooxygenase is termed a .mu.-oxo bridged diiron cluster (FeOFe). The two iron atoms of the FeOFe cluster are liganded by protein-derived nitrogen or oxygen atoms, and are tightly redox-coupled by the covalently-bridging oxygen atom. The catalytic cycle of methane monooxygenase is not so well understood as that of the P450 oxygenases, but there are known differences and similarities. Rather than two discrete single-electron reductions of the haem cofactor, the FeOFe cluster accepts two electrons, reducing it to the diferrous state, before oxygen binding. Upon oxygen binding, it is likely that heterolytic cleavage also occurs, leading to a high valent oxoiron reactive species that is very similar to that of the haem cofactor, but stabilized by resonance rearrangements possible within the tightly coupled FeOFe cluster, rather than through a porphyrin- or protein-derived ligand. The stabilized high-valent oxoiron state of methane monooxygenase is capable of proton extraction from methane, followed by oxygen transfer, giving methanol.

The FeOFe cofactor has been shown to be directly relevant to plant fatty acid modifications by the demonstration that castor stearyl-ACP desaturase contains this type of cofactor (Fox et al., 1993). This desaturase is a member of a small family of plant fatty acid desaturases that are soluble enzymes, whereas most other desaturases are membrane-bound. Putative iron-binding motifs have been identified in the castor stearyl-ACP desaturase primary structure by comparison to other soluble enzymes containing the FeOFe cluster (Fox et al., 1993). These similar motifs, (D/E)-E-X-R-H, are characteristically spaced approximately 90 residues apart in a number of soluble diiron-oxo proteins, including methane monooxygenase. Recently, cDNA clones for several plant membrane-bound desaturases encoding microsomal and plastid .omega.-3 and .omega.-6 desaturases of several plant species have been isolated (Arondel et al., 1992; Iba et al., 1993; Okuley et al., 1994; Yadav et al., 1993). Of great interest is the identification of a similarly repeated motif in all of these sequences (Schmidt et al., 1993), the membrane-bound rat stearyl-CoA desaturase (Thiede et al., 1986) and in

two membrane-bound monooxygenases (Kok et al., 1989; Suzuki et al., 1991). This motif, H-X-X-H-H in the desaturases and H-X-X-X-H-H in the monooxygenases, may be the functional equivalent in membrane-bound FeOFe proteins of the (D/E)-E-X-R-H motif in the soluble FeOFe proteins. This suggests that the plant membrane bound desaturases may also accomplish oxygen-dependent fatty acid desaturation through an FeOFe cofactor.

Of the well-characterized FeOFe-containing enzymes, methane monooxygenase catalyses a reaction involving oxygen-atom transfer (CH₄ → CH₃OH), while the FeOFe cluster of ribonucleotide reductase catalyses the oxidation of tyrosine to form a tyrosyl cation radical without oxygen-atom transfer. However, site-directed mutagenesis of Phe208 to Tyr resulted in the conversion of this enzyme to an oxygen transfer catalyst, Tyr208 being hydroxylated and shown to be acting as a ligand to one iron of the FeOFe cluster. Therefore, the argument made for the P450 oxygenases catalyzing a range of reactions through the use of the same reactive intermediate modulated by the electronic and structural environment provided by the protein, can also be applied to FeOFe-containing enzymes. Modifications of the active site of plant fatty acid oxidizing enzymes containing FeOFe clusters could thus alter the outcome of the reaction, including whether oxygen-atom transfer occurs or not.

On the basis of the foregoing considerations, we hypothesized that the castor oleate hydroxylase is a structurally modified fatty acyl desaturase, based upon three arguments. The first argument involves the taxonomic distribution of plants containing ricinoleic acid. Ricinoleic acid has been found in 12 genera of 10 families of higher plants (reviewed in van de Loo et al., 1993). Thus, plants in which ricinoleic acid occurs are found throughout the plant kingdom, yet close relatives of these plants do not contain the unusual fatty acid. This pattern suggests that the ability to synthesize ricinoleic acid has arisen several times independently, and is therefore a quite recent divergence. In other words, the ability to synthesize ricinoleic acid has evolved rapidly, suggesting that a relatively minor genetic change was necessary to accomplish it. Several mechanisms for such facile evolution of a new enzyme activity are envisaged. One mechanism would be for the modification of a gene normally encoding a fatty acid hydroxylase active in the epidermis and involved in the synthesis of a hydroxy-fatty acid cutin monomer. The other mechanism would be for modification of a gene encoding a microsomal fatty acid desaturase, such that instead of performing one type of oxidation reaction (desaturation) it now performs another (hydroxylation).

The second argument is that many biochemical properties of castor oleate-12-hydroxylase are similar to those of the microsomal desaturases, as discussed above (eg., both preferentially act on fatty acids esterified to the sn-2 position of phosphatidylcholine, both use cytochrome b₅ as an intermediate electron donor, both are inhibited by cyanide, both require molecular oxygen as a substrate, both are thought to be located in the endoplasmic reticulum).

The third argument stems from the discussion of oxygenase cofactors above, in which it is suggested that the plant membrane bound fatty acid desaturases may have a μ -oxo bridged diiron cluster-type cofactor, and that such cofactors are capable of catalyzing both fatty acid desaturations and hydroxylations, depending upon the electronic and structural properties of the protein active site.

Taking these three arguments together, it was hypothesized that oleate-12-hydroxylase of castor endosperm is homologous to the microsomal oleate Δ 12 desaturase found in all plants. When this invention was conceived, the structure of microsomal oleate Δ 12 desaturase (also known as ω -6 desaturase) was not known. However, based on the high degree of homology between plastid and endoplasmic-reticulum-localized ω -3 desaturases (Iba et al., 1993), we further hypothesized that the microsomal Δ 12 desaturase was homologous to the microsomal (ω -3) desaturase in particular, and also to the equivalent desaturases of the chloroplast inner envelope. A number of genes encoding microsomal ω -3 desaturases from various species have recently been cloned and substantial information about the structure of these enzymes is now known (Arondel et al., 1992; Iba et al., 1993; van de Loo and Somerville, 1993; Yadav et al.,

1993). Hence in the following invention we teach how to use structural information about fatty acyl desaturases to isolate fatty acyl hydroxylase genes. Although, in the following example we reduce this invention to practice only for the castor oleate hydroxylase, this example unequivocally teaches the method by which any carbon-monoxide insensitive plant fatty acyl hydroxylase gene can be identified by one skilled in the art.

The invention is more fully described by reference to the following:

DRAWING DESCRIPTION:

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1. Autoradiogram of a filter containing castor cDNA clones from 96-well plates #28-36 which had been replicated in a 3.times.3 grid and probed with .sup.32 P-labelled cDNA from developing castor seeds. The positions of the wells in the original 96-well plates is indicated by the numbers and letters along the edges. The position of clones from each 96-well plate relative to other 96-well plates is indicated in the box at the lower right corner.

FIG. 2. Autoradiogram of a filter containing castor cDNA clones from 96-well plates #28-36 which had been replicated in a 3.times.3 grid and probed with .sup.32 P-labelled cDNA from developing castor leaves. The positions of the wells in the original 96-well plates is indicated by the numbers and letters along the edges. The position of clones from each 96-well plate relative to other 96-well plates is indicated in the box at the lower right corner.

FIG. 3. Autoradiogram of a filter containing castor CDNA clones from 96-well plates #28-36 which had been replicated in a 3.times.3 grid and probed with .sup.32 P-labelled DNA from redundant clones sequenced in batch 1. The positions of the wells in the original 96-well plates is indicated by the numbers and letters along the edges. The position of clones from each 96-well plate relative to other 96-well plates is indicated in the box at the lower right corner.

FIG. 4. Partial uncorrected nucleotide sequences of castor cDNA clone pCRS677 (SEQ ID NO:1).

FIG. 5. Partial uncorrected nucleotide sequences of castor cDNA clone pCRS834 (SEQ ID NO:2).

FIGS. 6A and 6B. Abbreviated results from BLASTX-mediated comparison (SEQ ID NOs:4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14) of all six translations (SEQ ID NOs:3, 5, 7, 9, 11 and 13) of the partial nucleotide sequence of pCRS677 (FIG. 4) with the public sequence databases. The result shows that pCRS677 exhibits significant deduced amino acid sequence homology to an .omega.-3 desaturase from Brassica napus.

FIGS. 7A and 7B. Abbreviated results from BLASTX-mediated comparison (SEQ ID NOs:16, 18, 20, 22, 24 and 26) of all six translations (SEQ ID NOs:15, 17, 21, 23 and 25) of the partial nucleotide sequence of pCRS834 (FIG. 5) with the public sequence databases. The result shows that pCRS834 exhibits significant deduced amino acid sequence homology to an .omega.-3 desaturase from Brassica napus.

FIGS. 8A and 8B. Comparison of the partial (uncorrected) nucleotide sequences of pCRS677 and pCRS834 (SEQ ID NOs:27 and 28, respectively).

FIG. 9. Comparison of partial nucleotide sequences of ten castor cDNA clones (SEQ ID NOs:29-38, respectively).

FIGS. 10A and 10B. Nucleotide sequence of cDNA insert in pFL2 (SEQ. ID. NO:39) and the deduced amino acid sequence (SEQ. ID. NO:40) in single letter code. The positions of the putative iron-binding sites are highlighted.

FIG. 11. Comparison of deduced amino acid sequences of the cDNA insert in pFL2 and the Arabidopsis fad2 cDNA clone encoding an .omega.-6 fatty acyl desaturase (SEQ ID NOs:41 and 42).

FIG. 12. Northern blot analysis of pFL2 expression in castor. A .sup.32 P-labelled probe corresponding to .about.700 bp of the 3' end of clone pFL2 was hybridized to poly(A).sup.+ RNA from leaves (L) and developing seeds (S) of castor. Panel A: the blot was exposed to film for 30 min. The migration of RNA standards (kb) is shown to the right. Panel B: the same blot was exposed for 16 h. Panel C: the same blot was hybridized to a .sup.32 P-labelled probe made from the *Colletotrichum graminicola* .beta.-tubulin gene TUB2.

FIG. 13. A Southern blot of genomic DNA from *Arabidopsis thaliana* and castor (*Ricinus communis*) digested with restriction enzymes EcoRI (E), BamHI (B), or HindIII (H), was hybridized at high stringency (65.degree. C.) with the .sup.32 P-labelled insert of clone pFL2. Migration of DNA standards (kb) is shown to the left.

FIG. 14. A Southern blot of genomic DNA from *Arabidopsis thaliana* and castor (*Ricinus communis*) digested with restriction enzymes EcoRI (E), BamHI (B), or HindIII (H), was hybridized at moderate stringency (52.degree. C.) with the .sup.32 P-labelled insert of clone pFL2. Migration of DNA standards (kb) is shown to the left.

FIGS. 15A, 15B and 15C. Comparison of the nucleotide sequences of the castor fah12 cDNA insert in pFL2 and the *Arabidopsis* fad2 cDNA (SEQ ID NOs:43 and 44, respectively).

FIG. 16. Map of binary Ti plasmid pBI121.

FIG. 17. Map of binary Ti plasmid pSLJ4K1.

FIG. 18. Mass spectrum of TMS-methyl-ricinoleate

FIGS. 19A and 19B. Fragmentation pattern of TMS-methyl ricinoleate by mass spectrometry.

FIGS. 20A, 20B and 20C. Gas chromatograms of control and transgenic tobacco plants. The arrow indicates the peak of methyl-ricinoleate.

FIG. 21. Gas chromatogram of methyl-ricinoleate standard.

FIG. 22. Total ion chromatogram of fatty acids from seeds of 2-2 transgenic tobacco plants expressing the fah12 gene. The methyl-ricinoleate peak is indicated with an arrow.

FIG. 23. Mass spectrum of methyl-ricinoleate peak from peak eluting at 14.65 min in FIG. 22.

FIG. 24. Mass spectrum of TMS-methyl ricinoleate standard.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

This invention relates to plant fatty acyl hydroxylases. Methods to use conserved amino acid or nucleotide sequences to obtain plant fatty acyl hydroxylases are described. Also described is the use of cDNA clones encoding a plant hydroxylase to produce hydroxylated fatty acids in transgenic plants.

In a first embodiment, this invention is directed to nucleic acid sequences which encode a plant oleate hydroxylase. This includes sequences which encode biologically active plant oleate hydroxylase as well as sequences which are to be used as probes, vectors for transformation or cloning intermediates. All or a portion of the amino acid sequence, the genomic sequence or cDNA sequence of plant oleate hydroxylase is intended.

Of special interest are recombinant DNA constructs which can provide for the transcription or transcription and translation (expression) of the plant oleate hydroxylase sequence. In particular, constructs which are capable of transcription or transcription and translation in plant host cells are preferred. Such constructs may contain a variety of regulatory regions including transcriptional initiation regions obtained from genes

preferentially expressed in plant seed tissue.

In a second aspect, this invention relates to the presence of such constructs in host cells, especially plant host cells which have an expressed plant oleate hydroxylase therein.

In yet a different aspect, this invention relates to a method for producing a plant oleate hydroxylase in a host cell or progeny thereof via the expression of a construct in the cell. Cells containing a plant oleate hydroxylase as a result of the production of the plant oleate hydroxylase encoding sequence are also contemplated herein.

In a different embodiment, this invention relates to methods of using a DNA sequence encoding a plant oleate hydroxylase for the modification of the proportion of hydroxylated fatty acids produced within a cell, especially plant cells. Plant cells having such a modified hydroxylated fatty acid composition are also contemplated herein.

In a further aspect of this invention, plant oleate hydroxylase proteins and sequences which are related thereto, including amino acid and nucleic acid sequences, are contemplated.

Plant oleate hydroxylase exemplified herein includes a *Ricinus communis* (castor) oleate hydroxylase. This exemplified oleate hydroxylase may be used to obtain other plant fatty acid hydroxylases of this invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION:

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

A genetically transformed plant of the present invention which accumulates hydroxylated fatty acids can be obtained by expressing the double-stranded DNA molecules described in this application.

A plant oleate hydroxylase of this invention includes any sequence of amino acids, such as a protein, polypeptide or peptide fragment, or nucleic acid sequences encoding such polypeptides, obtainable from a plant source which demonstrates the ability to catalyze the production of hydroxyoleic acid from CoA, ACP or lipid-linked substrates under plant enzyme reactive conditions. By "enzyme reactive conditions" is meant that any necessary conditions are available in an environment (i.e., such factors as temperature, pH, lack of inhibiting substances) which will permit the enzyme to function.

Preferential activity of a plant oleate hydroxylase toward a particular fatty acyl substrate is determined upon comparison of hydroxylated fatty acid product amounts obtained per different fatty acyl substrates. For example, by "oleate preferring" is meant that the hydroxylase activity of the enzyme preparation demonstrates a preference for oleate-containing substrates over other substrates. Although the precise substrate of the oleate desaturase is not known, it is thought to be an oleic acid moiety which is esterified to a phospholipid such as phosphatidylcholine, phosphatidylethanolamine, phosphatidic acid or a neutral lipid such as diacylglycerol or a Coenzyme-A thioester. As noted above, significant activity has been observed in radioactive labelling studies using other fatty acyl substrates (Howling et al., 1972) indicating that the substrate specificity is for a family of related fatty acyl compounds. Of particular interest, we envision that the castor oleate hydroxylase may be used for production of 12-hydroxy-9-octadecenoic acid (ricinoleate), 12-hydroxy-9-hexadecenoic acid, 14-hydroxy-11-eicosenoic acid, 16-hydroxy-13-docosenoic acid, 9-hydroxy-6-octadecenoic acid by expression in plants species which produce the non hydroxylated precursors. We also envision production of additionally modified fatty acids such as 12-hydroxy-9,15-octadecadienoic acid that result from desaturation of hydroxylated fatty acids (eg., 12-hydroxy-9-octadecenoic acid in this example).

As noted above, a plant oleate hydroxylase of this invention will display activity toward fatty acyl substrates. During biosynthesis of lipids in a plant cell, fatty acids are typically covalently bound to acyl carrier

protein (ACP), coenzyme A (CoA) or various cellular lipids. Plant oleate hydroxylases which display preferential activity toward lipid-linked acyl substrate are especially preferred because they are likely to be closely associated with normal pathway of storage lipid synthesis in immature embryos. However, activity toward acyl-CoA substrates or other synthetic substrates, for example, is also contemplated herein.

Other plant oleate hydroxylases are obtainable from the specific exemplified sequences provided herein. Furthermore, it will be apparent that one can obtain natural and synthetic plant oleate hydroxylases including modified amino acid sequences and starting materials for synthetic-protein modeling from the exemplified plant oleate hydroxylase and from plant oleate hydroxylases which are obtained through the use of such exemplified sequences. Modified amino acid sequences include sequences which have been mutated, truncated, increased and the like, whether such sequences were partially or wholly synthesized. Sequences which are actually purified from plant preparations or are identical or encode identical proteins thereto, regardless of the method used to obtain the protein or sequence, are equally considered naturally derived.

Thus, one skilled in the art will readily recognize that antibody preparations, nucleic acid probes (DNA and RNA) and the like may be prepared and used to screen and recover "homologous" or "related" oleate hydroxylases from a variety of plant sources. Typically, nucleic acid probes are labeled to allow detection, preferably with radioactivity although enzymes or other methods may also be used. For immunological screening methods, antibody preparations either monoclonal or polyclonal are utilized. Polyclonal antibodies, although less specific, typically are more useful in gene isolation. For detection, the antibody is labeled using radioactivity or any one of a variety of second antibody/enzyme conjugate systems that are commercially available.

Homologous sequences are found when there is an identity of sequence and may be determined upon comparison of sequence information, nucleic acid or amino acid, or through hybridization reactions between a known oleate hydroxylase and a candidate source. Conservative changes, such as Glu/Asp, Val/Ile, Ser/Thr, Arg/Lys and Gln/Asn may also be considered in determining sequence homology. Typically, a lengthy nucleic acid sequence may show as little as 50-60% sequence identity, and more preferably at least about 70% sequence identity, between the target sequence and the given plant oleate hydroxylase of interest excluding any deletions which may be present, and still be considered related. Amino acid sequences are considered homologous by as little as 25% sequence identity between the two complete mature proteins. (See generally, Doolittle, R. F., OF URFS and ORFS, University Science Books, CA, 1986.)

A genomic or other appropriate library prepared from the candidate plant source of interest may be probed with conserved sequences from the plant oleate hydroxylase to identify homologously related sequences. Use of an entire cDNA or other sequence may be employed if shorter probe sequences are not identified. Positive clones are then analyzed by restriction enzyme digestion and/or sequencing. When a genomic library is used, one or more sequences may be identified providing both the coding region, as well as the transcriptional regulatory elements of the oleate hydroxylase gene from such plant source. Probes can also be considerably shorter than the entire sequence. Oligonucleotides may be used, for example, but should be at least about 10, preferably at least about 15, more preferably at least 20 nucleotides in length. When shorter length regions are used for comparison, a higher degree of sequence identity is required than for longer sequences. Shorter probes are often particularly useful for polymerase chain reactions (PCR), especially when highly conserved sequences can be identified (See Gould, et al., 1989 for examples of the use of PCR to isolate homologous genes from taxonomically diverse species).

When longer nucleic acid fragments are employed (>100 bp) as probes, especially when using complete or large cDNA sequences, one would screen with low stringencies (for example 40-50.degree. C. below the melting temperature of the probe) in order to obtain signal from the target sample with 20-50% deviation, i.e., homologous sequences. (Beltz, et al. 1983).

In a preferred embodiment, a plant oleate hydroxylase of this invention will have at least 67% overall amino acid sequence similarity with the exemplified plant oleate hydroxylase. This level of similarity is sufficient to distinguish the castor oleate hydroxylase from the Arabidopsis fad2 gene product which encodes a .DELTA.12 (or .omega.6) desaturase. In particular, oleate hydroxylases which are obtainable from an amino acid or nucleic acid sequence of a castor oleate hydroxylase (See, FIGS. 10A and 10B) are especially preferred. The plant oleate hydroxylases may have preferential activity toward longer or shorter chain fatty acyl substrates. Plant fatty acyl hydroxylases having oleate-12-hydroxylase activity and eicosenoate-14-hydroxylase activity are both considered homologously related proteins because of in vitro evidence, noted in the introduction, that the castor oleate hydroxylase will act on substrates other than oleate. As noted above, hydroxylated fatty acids may be subject to further enzymatic modification by other enzymes which are normally present or are introduced by genetic engineering methods. For example, 14-hydroxy-11,17-eicosadienoic acid, which is present in some Lesquerella species (Smith 1985), is thought to be produced by desaturation of 14-hydroxy-11-eicosenoic acid.

Again, not only can sequences such as shown in FIGS. 10A and 10B be used to identify homologous plant fatty acyl hydroxylases, but the resulting sequences obtained therefrom may also provide a further method to obtain plant fatty acyl hydroxylases from other plant sources. In particular, PCR may be a useful technique to obtain related plant fatty acyl hydroxylases from sequence data provided herein. One skilled in the art will be able to design oligonucleotide probes based upon sequence comparisons or regions of typically highly conserved sequence. Of special interest are polymerase chain reaction primers based on the conserved regions of amino acid sequence between the castor oleate hydroxylase and the Arabidopsis fad2 shown in FIG. 11. Details relating to the design and methods for a PCR reaction using these probes is described more fully in the examples.

It should also be noted that the fatty acyl hydroxylases of a variety of sources can be used to investigate fatty acid hydroxylation events in a wide variety of plant and in vivo applications. Because all plants appear to synthesize fatty acids via a common metabolic pathway, the study and/or application of one plant fatty acid hydroxylase to a heterologous plant host may be readily achieved in a variety of species.

Once the nucleic acid sequence is obtained, the transcription, or transcription and translation (expression), of the plant fatty acyl hydroxylases in a host cell is desired to produce a ready source of the enzyme and/or modify the composition of fatty acids found therein in the form of free fatty acids, esters (particularly esterified to glycerolipids or as components of wax esters) or ethers. Other useful applications may be found when the host cell is a plant host cell, in vitro and in vivo.

For example, by increasing the amount of an oleate hydroxylase available to the plant, an increased percentage of ricinoleate or lesqueroleate (14-hydroxy-11-eicosenoic acid) may be provided.

Oleate hydroxylase

By this invention, a mechanism for the biosynthesis of ricinoleic acid in plants is demonstrated. Namely, that a specific plant oleate hydroxylase having preferential activity toward fatty acyl substrates is involved in the accumulation of hydroxylated fatty acids in at least some plant species. The use of the terms ricinoleate or ricinoleic acid is intended to include the free acids, the ACP and CoA esters, the salts of these acids, the glycerolipid esters (particularly the triacylglycerol esters), the wax esters, and the ether derivatives of these acids.

The determination that plant fatty acyl hydroxylases are active in the in vivo production of hydroxylated fatty acids suggests several possibilities for plant enzyme sources. Hydroxylated fatty acids are found in some natural plant species in abundance. For example, three hydroxy fatty acids related to ricinoleate occur in major amounts in seed oils from various Lesquerella species. Of particular interest, Lesquerolic acid is a 20 carbon homolog of

ricinoleate with two additional carbons at the carboxyl end of the chain (Smith 1985). Other natural plant sources of hydroxylated fatty acids are seeds of the *Linum* genus (van de Loo et al., 1993), seeds of *Wrightia* species, *Lycopodium* species, *Strophanthus* species, *Convolvulaceae* species, *Calendula* species and many others (Gunstone et al., 1986).

Plants having significant presence of ricinoleate are preferred candidates to obtain naturally-derived oleate hydroxylases. However, it will also be recognized that other plant sources which do not have a significant presence of ricinoleate may be readily screened as other enzyme sources. For example, *Lesquerella densipila* contains a diunsaturated 18 carbon fatty acid with a hydroxyl group (Gunstone et al., 1986) that is thought to be produced by an enzyme that is closely related to the castor oleate hydroxylase, according to the theory on which this invention is based. In addition, a comparison between oleate- preferring plant fatty acyl hydroxylases and between plant fatty acyl hydroxylases which introduce hydroxyl groups at positions other than the 12-carbon or on substrates other than oleic acid may yield insights for protein modeling or other modifications to create synthetic hydroxylases as discussed above. For example, on the basis of information gained from structural comparisons of the .DELTA.12 desaturases and the oleate hydroxylase, genetic modifications may be made in the structural genes for .DELTA.15 desaturases that convert these desaturases to 15-hydroxylases (on 18 carbon fatty acids). Since the difference between a hydroxylase and a desaturase concerns the disposition of one proton, it is contemplated that by systematically changing the charged groups in the region of the enzyme near the active site, this change can be effected.

Especially of interest are fatty acyl hydroxylases which demonstrate activity toward fatty acyl substrates other than oleate, or which introduce the hydroxyl group at a location other than the C12 carbon. As noted above, such fatty acids may be obtained by expressing the oleate hydroxylase gene in plant species such as oilseed rape that contain suitable substrates other than oleate. As described above, other plant sources may also provide sources for these enzymes through the use of protein purification, nucleic acid probes, antibody preparations, protein modeling, or sequence comparisons, for example, and of special interest are the respective amino acid and nucleic acid sequences corresponding to such plant fatty acyl hydroxylases. Also as previously described, once nucleic acid sequence is obtained for the given plant hydroxylase, further plant sequences may be compared and/or probed to obtain homologously related DNA sequences thereto and so on.

Genetic Engineering Applications

As is well known in the art, once a cDNA clone encoding a plant oleate hydroxylase is obtained, it may be used to obtain its corresponding genomic nucleic acid sequences.

The nucleic acid sequences which encode plant fatty acyl hydroxylases may be used in various constructs, for example, as probes to obtain further sequences from the same or other species. Alternatively, these sequences may be used in conjunction with appropriate regulatory sequences to increase levels of the respective hydroxylase of interest in a host cell for the production of hydroxylated fatty acids or study of the enzyme in vitro or in vivo or to decrease or increase levels of the respective hydroxylase of interest for some applications when the host cell is a plant entity, including plant cells, plant parts (including but not limited to seeds, cuttings or tissues) and plants.

A nucleic acid sequence encoding a plant oleate hydroxylase of this invention may include genomic, cDNA or mRNA sequence. By "encoding" is meant that the sequence corresponds to a particular amino acid sequence either in a sense or anti-sense orientation. By "extrachromosomal" is meant that the sequence is outside of the plant genome of which it is naturally associated. By "recombinant" is meant that the sequence contains a genetically engineered modification through manipulation via mutagenesis, restriction enzymes, and the like. A cDNA sequence may or may not encode pre-processing sequences, such as transit or signal peptide sequences. Transit or signal peptide sequences facilitate the delivery of the protein to a given organelle and are frequently cleaved from the polypeptide upon entry into the organelle,

releasing the "mature" sequence. The use of the precursor DNA sequence is preferred in plant cell expression cassettes.

Furthermore, as discussed above, the complete genomic sequence of the plant oleate hydroxylase may be obtained by the screening of a genomic library with a probe, such as a cDNA probe, and isolating those sequences which regulate expression in seed tissue. In this manner, the transcription and translation initiation regions, introns, and/or transcript termination regions of the plant oleate hydroxylase may be obtained for use in a variety of DNA constructs, with or without the oleate hydroxylase structural gene. Thus, nucleic acid sequences corresponding to the plant oleate hydroxylase of this invention may also provide signal sequences useful to direct transport into an organelle 5' upstream non-coding regulatory regions (promoters) having useful tissue and timing profiles, 3' downstream non-coding regulatory region useful as transcriptional and translational regulatory regions and may lend insight into other features of the gene.

Once the desired plant oleate hydroxylase nucleic acid sequence is obtained, it may be manipulated in a variety of ways. Where the sequence involves non-coding flanking regions, the flanking regions may be subjected to resection, mutagenesis, etc. Thus, transitions, transversions, deletions, and insertions may be performed on the naturally occurring sequence. In addition, all or part of the sequence may be synthesized. In the structural gene, one or more codons may be modified to provide for a modified amino acid sequence, or one or more codon mutations may be introduced to provide for a convenient restriction site or other purpose involved with construction or expression. The structural gene may be further modified by employing synthetic adapters, linkers to introduce one or more convenient restriction sites, or the like.

The nucleic acid or amino acid sequences encoding a plant oleate hydroxylase of this invention may be combined with other non-native, or, "heterologous", sequences in a variety of ways. By "heterologous" sequences is meant any sequence which is not naturally found joined to the plant oleate hydroxylase, including, for example, combination of nucleic acid sequences from the same plant which are not naturally found joined together.

The DNA sequence encoding a plant oleate hydroxylase of this invention may be employed in conjunction with all or part of the gene sequences normally associated with the oleate hydroxylase. In its component parts, a DNA sequence encoding oleate hydroxylase is combined in a DNA construct having, in the 5' to 3' direction of transcription, a transcription initiation control region capable of promoting transcription and translation in a host cell, the DNA sequence encoding plant oleate hydroxylase and a transcription and translation termination region.

Potential host cells include both prokaryotic and eukaryotic cells. A host cell may be unicellular or found in a multicellular differentiated or undifferentiated organism depending upon the intended use. Cells of this invention may be distinguished by having a plant oleate hydroxylase foreign to the wild-type cell present therein, for example, by having a recombinant nucleic acid construct encoding a plant oleate hydroxylase therein.

Depending upon the host, the regulatory regions will vary, including regions from viral, plasmid or chromosomal genes, or the like. For expression in prokaryotic or eukaryotic microorganisms, particularly unicellular hosts, a wide variety of constitutive or regulatable promoters may be employed. Expression in a microorganism can provide a ready source of the plant enzyme. Among transcriptional initiation regions which have been described are regions from bacterial and yeast hosts, such as *E. coli*, *B. subtilis*, *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*, including genes such as beta-galactosidase, T7 polymerase, tryptophan E and the like.

For the most part, the constructs will involve regulatory regions functional in plants which provide for modified production of plant oleate hydroxylase with resulting modification of the fatty acid composition. The open reading frame, coding for the plant oleate hydroxylase or functional fragment thereof will be joined at its 5' end to a transcription initiation regulatory region such as the wild-type sequence naturally found 5' upstream to the oleate hydroxylase structural gene. Numerous other transcription initiation regions

are available which provide for a wide variety of constitutive or regulatable, e.g., inducible, transcription of the structural gene functions. Among transcriptional initiation regions used for plants are such regions associated with the structural genes such as for nopaline and mannopine synthases, or with napin, soybean .beta.-conglycinin, oleosin, 12S storage protein, the cauliflower mosaic virus 35S promoters and the like. The transcription/translation initiation regions corresponding to such structural genes are found immediately 5' upstream to the respective start codons. In embodiments wherein the expression of the oleate hydroxylase protein is desired in a plant host, the use of all or part of the complete plant oleate hydroxylase gene is desired; namely all or part of the 5' upstream non-coding regions (promoter) together with the structural gene sequence and 3' downstream non-coding regions may be employed. If a different promoter is desired, such as a promoter native to the plant host of interest or a modified promoter, i.e., having transcription initiation regions derived from one gene source and translation initiation regions derived from a different gene source, including the sequence encoding the plant oleate hydroxylase of interest, or enhanced promoters, such as double 35S CaMV promoters, the sequences may be joined together using standard techniques.

For such applications when 5' upstream non-coding regions are obtained from other genes regulated during seed maturation, those preferentially expressed in plant embryo tissue, such as transcription initiation control regions from the B. napus napin gene, or the Arabidopsis 12S storage protein, or soybean .beta.-conglycinin (Bray et al., 1987), are desired. Transcription initiation regions which are preferentially expressed in seed tissue, i.e., which are undetectable in other plant parts, are considered desirable for fatty acid modifications in order to minimize any disruptive or adverse effects of the gene product.

Regulatory transcript termination regions may be provided in DNA constructs of this invention as well. Transcript termination regions may be provided by the DNA sequence encoding the plant oleate hydroxylase or a convenient transcription termination region derived from a different gene source, for example, the transcript termination region which is naturally associated with the transcript initiation region. Where the transcript termination region is from a different gene source, it will contain at least about 0.5 kb, preferably about 1-3 kb of sequence 3' to the structural gene from which the termination region is derived.

Plant expression or transcription constructs having a plant oleate hydroxylase as the DNA sequence of interest for increased or decreased expression thereof may be employed with a wide variety of plant life, particularly, plant life involved in the production of vegetable oils for edible and industrial uses. Most especially preferred are temperate oilseed crops. Plants of interest include, but are not limited to rapeseed (Canola and high erucic acid varieties), flax, sunflower, safflower, cotton, Cuphea, soybean, peanut, coconut and oil palms and corn. Depending on the method for introducing the recombinant constructs into the host cell, other DNA sequences may be required. Importantly, this invention is applicable to dicotyledons and monocotyledons species alike and will be readily applicable to new and/or improved transformation and regulation techniques.

The method of transformation is not critical to the current invention; various methods of plant transformation are currently available. As newer methods are available to transform crops, they may be directly applied hereunder. For example, many plant species naturally susceptible to Agrobacterium infection may be successfully transformed via tripartite or binary vector methods of Agrobacterium mediated transformation. In addition, techniques of microinjection, DNA particle bombardment, electroporation have been developed which allow for the transformation of various monocot and dicot plant species.

In developing the DNA construct, the various components of the construct or fragments thereof will normally be inserted into a convenient cloning vector which is capable of replication in a bacterial host, e.g., E. coli. Numerous vectors exist that have been described in the literature. After each cloning, the plasmid may be isolated and subjected to further manipulation, such as restriction, insertion of new fragments, ligation, deletion, insertion,

resection, etc., so as to tailor the components of the desired sequence. Once the construct has been completed, it may then be transferred to an appropriate vector for further manipulation in accordance with the manner of transformation of the host cell.

Normally, included with the DNA construct will be a structural gene having the necessary regulatory regions for expression in a host and providing for selection of transformant cells. The gene may provide for resistance to a cytotoxic agent, e.g., antibiotic, heavy metal, toxin, etc., complementation providing prototrophy to an auxotrophic host, viral immunity or the like. Depending upon the number of different host species the expression construct or components thereof are introduced, one or more markers may be employed, where different conditions for selection are used for the different hosts.

It is noted that the degeneracy of the DNA code provides that some codon substitutions are permissible of DNA sequences without any corresponding modification of the amino acid sequence.

As mentioned above, the manner in which the DNA construct is introduced into the plant host is not critical to this invention. Any method which provides for efficient transformation may be employed. Various methods for plant cell transformation include the use of Ti- or Ri-plasmids, microinjection, electroporation, infiltration, imbibition, DNA particle bombardment, liposome fusion, DNA bombardment or the like. In many instances, it will be desirable to have the construct bordered on one or both sides of the T-DNA, particularly having the left and right borders, more particularly the right border. This is particularly useful when the construct uses *A. tumefaciens* or *A. rhizogenes* as a mode for transformation, although the T-DNA borders may find use with other modes of transformation.

Where *Agrobacterium* is used for plant cell transformation, a vector may be used which may be introduced into the *Agrobacterium* host for homologous recombination with T-DNA or the Ti- or Ri-plasmid present in the *Agrobacterium* host. The Ti- or Ri-plasmid containing the T-DNA for recombination may be armed (capable of causing gall formation) or disarmed (incapable of causing gall), the latter being permissible, so long as the vir genes are present in the transformed *Agrobacterium* host. The armed plasmid can give a mixture of normal plant cells and gall.

In some instances where *Agrobacterium* is used as the vehicle for transforming plant cells, the expression construct bordered by the T-DNA border(s) will be inserted into a broad host spectrum vector, there being broad host spectrum vectors described in the literature. Commonly used is pRK2 or derivatives thereof. See, for example, Ditta et al., (1980), which are incorporated herein by reference. Included with the expression construct and the T-DNA will be one or more markers, which allow for selection of transformed *Agrobacterium* and transformed plant cells. A number of markers have been developed for use with plant cells, such as resistance to kanamycin, the aminoglycoside G418, hygromycin, or the like. The particular marker employed is not essential to this invention, one or another marker being preferred depending on the particular host and the manner of construction.

For transformation of plant cells using *Agrobacterium*, explants may be combined and incubated with the transformed *Agrobacterium* for sufficient time for transformation, the bacteria killed, and the plant cells cultured in an appropriate selective medium. Once callus forms, shoot formation can be encouraged by employing the appropriate plant hormones in accordance with known methods and the shoots transferred to rooting medium for regeneration of plants. The plants may then be grown to seed and the seed used to establish repetitive generations and for isolation of vegetable oils.

The invention now being generally described, it will be more readily understood by reference to the following examples which are included for purposes of illustration only and are not intended to limit the present invention.

EXAMPLES

In the experimental disclosure which follows, all temperatures are given in

degrees centigrade (20), weights are given in grams (g), milligram (mg) or micrograms (μg), concentrations are given as molar (M), millimolar (mM) or micromolar (μM) and all volumes are given in liters (l), microliters (μl) or milliliters (ml), unless otherwise indicated.

Isolation of castor oleate hydroxylase cDNA Overview

Ricinoleic acid is specific to the seed tissue of castor, and is not found in vegetative tissues (Canvin 1963; James et al., 1965). Therefore, a differential screening approach was used to enrich for cDNA clones which were expressed in seeds but not in leaves. A large number of clones with these properties were retained and partial nucleotide sequence information was obtained from each clone. The nucleotide sequences were translated in all six possible reading frames and the deduced amino acids sequences were compared to the sequences of plant fatty acid desaturases in order to identify clones which exhibited amino acid sequence homology. Candidate clones were then placed under transcriptional control of a plant promoter and introduced into transgenic plants of tobacco and *Arabidopsis thaliana*. Finally, the presence of ricinoleic acid in the seed oils of these transgenic plants was verified by gas chromatography and mass spectrometry. The various steps involved in this process are described in detail below.

RNA Isolation

Total RNA was purified from developing stage III to stage V (Greenwood and Bewley, 1982) castor cellular endosperm plus embryo by the technique of Puissant and Houdebine (1990) with minor modifications. Briefly, tissue (10 g) was powdered in liquid nitrogen and divided into 8 tubes. The frozen powder was suspended in 5 ml buffer (4 M guanidinium thiocyanate, 25 mM sodium citrate pH 7.0, 0.5% sarkosyl, 0.1 M 2-mercaptoethanol). The following reagents were added, punctuated by vortexing of the tube: 2 M sodium acetate pH 4.0 (0.5 ml), phenol (5 ml), and chloroform (1.0 ml). Following incubation on ice for 15 min, the tubes were centrifuged at 10,000 g (7000 rpm) for 10 min. Isopropanol (5 ml) was added to the upper phase and incubated on ice for 10 min, followed by centrifugation as before. The RNA pellet was dislodged with 1 ml 4 M LiCl and transferred to a microfuge tube. The original tube was rinsed with 0.5 ml more LiCl and the pellet vortexed for 5 min in the combined liquid. RNA was pelleted in a microfuge (10 min), then resuspended again in 1 ml 4 M LiCl and pelleted again. The pellet was thoroughly resuspended in TE/0.5% SDS (750 μl) and extracted with an equal volume of chloroform/isoamyl alcohol (24:1). The aqueous phase was extracted a second time before precipitation of RNA by the addition of 2 M sodium acetate (100 μl) and isopropanol (600 μl). RNA was pelleted and resuspended in water, and represented the purified total RNA fraction.

Production of cDNA Libraries

PolyA.^{sup.}+ RNA (10 μg) was prepared from total castor RNA (1.5 mg) by two passes down an oligo (dT) spin column. This was done using a kit (catalog number 5302-600750) according to the instructions of the manufacturer (5 Prime-3 Prime, Inc. 5603 Arapahoe, Boulder, Colo. 80303 USA).

A λ .ZAPII cDNA library was prepared using a ZAP-cDNA synthesis kit (Stratagene, 11011 North Torrey Pines Road, La Jolla, Calif. 92037. catalog number 200400). First and second strand cDNA was synthesized from polyA.^{sup.}+ RNA (5 μg) using an oligo (dT) primer and Moloney-Murine Leukemia Virus Reverse Transcriptase exactly as described by the manufacturers instructions. Following addition of EcoRI linkers and digestion with XhoI the cDNA was purified on a sephacryl S-400 (Sigma chemical Company, PO box 14508, St Louis, Mo. 63178, USA. Catalog number S-400-HR) spin column prepared according to the instructions in the ZAP-cDNA synthesis kit. The cDNA was loaded onto the column which had been equilibrated in 10 mM Tris-Cl (pH 8.0), 1 mM EDTA. cDNA (400 ng) eluting in the second fraction was concentrated by ethanol precipitation. Half of this cDNA (200 ng) was ligated into Lambda ZAPII digested with XhoI and EcoRI according to the instructions supplied with the ZAP-cDNA synthesis kit. Construction of the λ .ZAPII library included directional cloning, so that 5' ends of the inserts should be found at the T3 side of the polylinker. The entire ligation was packaged using Gigapack packaging extract (Stratagene, 11011 North Torrey Pines Road, La

Jolla, Calif. 92037. catalog number 200211) according to the manufacturers instruction and plated on E. coli strain XL1-Blue (Stratagene, 11011 North Torrey Pines Road, La Jolla, Calif.). This yielded 1.times.10.sup.5 primary plaques which were eluted in SM buffer (100 mM NaCl, 8 mM MgSO.sub.4, 50 mM Tris-HCl pH 7.5, 0.1% gelatin per liter) and stored at 4.degree. C.

A second cDNA library was prepared in the plasmid vector pYES2 (Invitrogen). Complementary DNA was prepared using a kit ("Librarian IV", Invitrogen) according to the instructions of the manufacturer. First strand cDNA (1.65 .mu.g) was synthesized from poly(A).sup.+ RNA (5 .mu.g) by priming with oligo dT and extension by avian myeloma virus reverse transcriptase. The RNA was nicked by E. coli RNaseH, forming primers for second-strand cDNA synthesis by E. coli DNA polymerase I. Any nicks in the dsDNA were repaired with E. coli DNA ligase. Ends of the dsDNA were made blunt with T4 DNA polymerase for ligation of BstXI non-palindromic linkers. The cDNA was size-selected by agarose-gel electrophoresis, and molecules larger than .about.750 bp were ligated into the BstXI-digested pYES2.0 vector and transformed into E. coli strain INV1.alpha.F', yielding four pools containing a total of 1.42.times.10.sup.6 transformants.

Differential Screening of .lambda.ZAPII Library

Phage from the castor .lambda.ZAPII library was picked randomly into eighteen separate 96-well plates (designated #1-9 and #28-36). These were replicated onto bacterial lawns prepared by adding 0.2 ml of a saturated L-broth culture of E. coli strain XL1-blue (Stratagene) to 5 ml of molten top agar and pouring the mixture onto the surface of agar-solidified L-broth medium in a 132 mm petri dish. Each 96-well plate was replicated using a 96-prong device which could be lowered onto the lawn through a 3.times.3 array of guides. The blunt .about.1 mm diameter prongs carried sufficient phage to give plaques of consistent size, without significant encroachment between neighboring plaques. Multiple filters, each representing 864 identifiable clones, were lifted from the resulting plaques and screened with .sup.32 P-labelled first-strand CDNA probes reverse transcribed from leaf or developing endosperm/embryo poly(A).sup.+ RNA. Triplicate nylon filters (Hybond N.sup.+, Amersham) were lifted from these plaques. DNA was fixed to the filters by placing them on filter paper moist with denaturing solution (0.5 M NaOH, 1.5 M NaCl; 5 min), neutralizing solution (0.5 M Tris-Cl pH 7.4, 1.5 M NaCl; 5 min), and 2.times.SSC (0.3 M NaCl, 0.03 M Na-Citrate, pH 7.0). The filters were then air-dried, with no further fixation of the DNA. The filters were screened with the various probes described below. For plates 1-9, polyadenylic acid (1 .mu.g ml.sup.-1) was added to the hybridization solution, and results for plates 1-9 were obtained from a phosphor-imager (Molecular Dynamics) rather than from autoradiographs. Exposure times were: plates 1-9, 21 h (note that phosphor imaging is several-fold more sensitive than autoradiography); plates 28-36 leaf probe 3 days, seed probe 24 h, redundant-clone probe 1.5 h.

Probes for differential screening plates 1-9 were prepared as follows. Poly(A).sup.+ RNA (1 .mu.g) from seed or leaf in a volume of 17 .mu.l was heated to 70.degree. C. for 5 min, then chilled in ice-water, and added to the reaction tube, to a final volume of 50 .mu.l. The reaction mixture contained in addition: 50 U RNasin (Promega), 1.times. reverse transcriptase buffer (Boehringer-Mannheim), 20 ng/.mu.l oligo(dT).sub.12-18, 1 mM each of dGTP, DATP, dTTP, 4.8 .mu.M dCTP (unlabelled), 100 .mu.Ci .alpha.-.sup.32 P dCTP (3000 Ci mmol.sup.-1), 40 U Avian Myeloma Virus Reverse Transcriptase. The reaction was incubated at 42.degree. C. for 60 min. The reaction was stopped and RNA removed by addition of EDTA (to 16 mM), SDS (to 0.4%), NaOH (to 0.4 M) and incubation at 65.degree. C. for 30 min. The probe was neutralized with 6 .mu.l 2 M HCl and 20 .mu.l 1 M Tris-Cl, pH7.4, then precipitated with 375 .mu.l EtOH in the presence of 0.7 M ammonium acetate and 10 .mu.g denatured carrier (salmon sperm) DNA. After incubation at -20.degree. C. for .about.3 h, DNA (.about.60% of total radioactivity) was pelleted by centrifugation for 15 min, and resuspended in 200 .mu.l water and added to the filters.

For plates 28-36, first-strand cDNA was made using the same RNA (0.5 .mu.g seed, 1.2 .mu.g leaf) in a reverse transcription reaction similar to that described above, but using unlabelled nucleotides and all other components

from a reverse transcription kit (Promega). The RNA was hydrolysed and the cDNA was neutralized as described above, and then purified by batch chromatography on glass (GeneClean, Bio101). The CDNA was then labelled by random hexamer priming using 100 μ Ci α - 32 P dCTP. The probes were precipitated as described above, and heated to 100.degree. C. (5 min) before addition to the filters. Incorporation of radioactivity was .about.60% (leaf probe) or .about.30% (seed probe).

Only those clones were selected which gave no detectable signal with the probe derived from leaf mRNA, and did not give a very strong signal with the probe derived from seed mRNA. Plates 1-9 were processed in this manner, from which the first batch of cDNA sequences were obtained (described below).

Of 864 possible plaques from plates 1-9, 10 did not develop and 15 were occluded by bubbles separating the plaque and filter, leaving 839 clones with DNA on the filter. Of these, 162 (19.3%) were scored as having a strong seed signal, while 280 (33.4%) gave no detectable signal with the leaf probe. Of these 280, 222 were not among the previous category and were selected for sequencing. These results therefore indicated that 222 of 839, or 26.5% of clones, were in the category "seed-specific and not highly abundant". Of the 162 clones having a strong seed signal, only 58 appeared to be seed specific.

Some changes were made when screening plates 28-36 for the second sequencing batch. The seed mRNA and leaf mRNA probes were made by random priming using first-strand cDNA as a template, in an attempt to gain maximum incorporation of radioactivity into less-abundant sequences. In addition, a probe was made from the pooled insert DNA of clones that were sequenced several times in the first batch so that fewer redundant sequences would be obtained. A mixed probe was made from some of the most redundant clones as follows. Plasmid DNA of highly represented clones (Table 1) were digested with BamHI and KpnI and the inserts purified from agarose gels. DNA of these inserts was pooled and .about.600 ng labelled with 100 μ Ci α - 32 P dCTP (.about.80% incorporation) by random priming as described above. Screening results were obtained directly from autoradiograms. An example of the autoradiograms is presented in FIGS. 1-3.

For plates 28-36, 851 of a possible 864 plaques were represented on the filter, and of these 851, 370 (43.5%) gave a strong seed signal, 512 (60.2%) gave no detectable leaf signal, and 141 (16.6%) gave a signal with the probe made from redundant sequences (the effectiveness of screening with this particular probe is discussed below). This resulted in the selection of 348 (40.9% of 851) clones to be sequenced.

TABLE 1 List of highly expressed
castor cDNA clones of known function from plates 1-9.

Ribosomal proteins: Clones pCRS262, pCRS312, pCRS356, pCRS358, pCRS377, pCRS396, pCRS407, pCRS409, pCRS416, pCRS426, pCRS432, pCRS442, pCRS446. 12S seed storage protein: Clones pCRS267, pCRS269, pCRS298, pCRS404, pCRS405, pCRS408, pCRS434, pCRS443, pCRS453, pCRS454. 2S seed storage protein: Clones pCRS281, pCRS328, pCRS337, pCRS362, pCRS375, pCRS431. Heat shock proteins: Clones pCRS264, pCRS348, pCRS397. Enolase: Clones pCRS330, pCRS380, pCRS415, pCRS439

DNA Sequencing

The differential screens described above gave a total of 570 lambda phage clones selected for sequencing. The phage were converted to plasmids by a slightly modified (scaled-down) version of the Stratagene protocol provided with the purchase of the .lambda.ZAP cDNA synthesis kit. Briefly, in a 15 ml conical tube, combine 200 μ l XL1-Blue cells, 20 μ l phage suspension from 96-well plate, and 1 μ l R408 helper phage (Stratagene). Incubate at 37.degree. C. for 15 min, then add 5 ml 2.times.YT medium (per liter: 10 g NaCl, 10 g yeast extract, 16 g bacto-tryptone), and shake at 37.degree. C. for 3 h. Heat to 70.degree. C. for 20 min, centrifuge 5 min at 4000 g, and store supernatant (phagemid stock) at 4.degree. C. To obtain colonies, mix 200 μ l XL1-Blue cells and 1 μ l of 1/100 dilution of phagemid stock, incubate 15 min at 37.degree. C., plate 100 μ l on LB agar medium

containing 100 μ g/ml ampicillin and incubate at 37.degree. C. until colonies form (ca. 18 h).

Plasmid DNA was prepared from E. coli cultures (5 ml, LB medium containing 100 mg l.sup.-1 ampicillin) using "Magic Minipreps" (Promega) according to the instructions of the manufacturer. DNA was analyzed spectrophotometrically for DNA concentration, and submitted to the Michigan State University, Plant Research Laboratory Sequencing Facility for automated sequencing on Applied Biosystems 373A DNA sequencers. The T3 primer (Applied Biosystems, Foster City, Calif.) was generally used to prime the sequencing reactions. Sequence data was manually edited to remove vector/linker sequences, and truncated at the point where sequence quality declined substantially as indicated by a high proportion of ambiguous nucleotide identifications. These edited sequences (typically 400-500 nucleotides) were compared with the public sequence databases by electronic submission of the sequence to the BLAST server (BLAST@ncbi.nlm.nih.gov) provided by the National Center for Biotechnology Information, Bethesda, Md.. DNA sequences were compared in all reading frames to the non-redundant translated-nucleotide and protein sequence databases (Swiss-Prot 24.0 or 25.0 plus weekly updates; PIR 35.0, 36.0, or 37.0; GenBank Release 75.0, 76.0, or 77.0, plus daily updates; and EMBL Release 34.0 or 35.0, plus daily updates) by the program blastx (Altschul et al., 1990) in the months March-July, 1993.

Of the 526 clones sequenced, 58 gave sequence data which was not considered informative because of poor quality or the presence of only vector sequences. Sequence from the 468 informative clones was analyzed by the blastx program, leading to the putative identification of 213 (46%) of them by the criteria that these partial sequences had blastx scores greater than 80. DNA sequences generated in this study have been deposited in the NCBI database, dbEST (database for Expressed Sequence Tags), as identification numbers 39704-40169, and in GenBank, as accession numbers T14820-T15266. The sequences will not be made publicly accessible until after the filing date of this patent application.

Two clones pCRS677 (dbEST accession number 40094) and pCRS834 (dbEST accession number 40142) have sequence similarity with plant membrane-bound desaturase genes. The original uncorrected partial nucleotide sequences for pCRS677 and pCRS834 on which this conclusion was based are shown in FIGS. 4 and 5, respectively. The homology is shown in FIGS. 6A and 6B where the deduced amino acid sequence of translation frame +2 obtained from clone pCRS677 is compared to the deduced amino acid sequence of the microsomal ω -3 fatty acyl desaturase from Brassica napus and a cDNA from Vigna radiata that is also thought to be a fatty acid desaturase (Iba et al., 1993). A similar result is shown in FIGS. 7A and 7B for clone pCRS834. Therefore these clones were selected for further analysis as putative clones of the oleate hydroxylase.

Isolation and Sequencing of cDNA Clone PFL2

Comparison of the initial partial (uncorrected) sequence data of pCRS677 and pCRS834 obtained with the T3 primer (FIGS. 4 and 5), indicated that these are probably independent clones derived from the same gene (FIGS. 8A and 8B). Although there are a number of differences between the two nucleotide sequences, these are mostly located at the 3' end of the sequences and are, therefore, thought to be sequencing errors resulting from the inaccuracy of the base-calling routines of the automated sequenator used to obtain these partial sequences.

The insert of pCRS677 (.about.700 bp) was used as a probe to screen a castor pYES2.0 library by colony hybridization at high stringency. Three 100 mm plates of each of the four pools of the pYES2.0 cDNA library were screened by the same methods described above. In brief, E. coli cells containing the pYES2.0 library were plated at a density of approximately 39,000 colonies per 100 mm petri dish on agar solidified LB medium containing ampicillin (100 μ g/ml) and grown at 37.degree. C. until small colonies were visible. A nitrocellulose filter (Schleicher & Schull BA85) was laid on each plate, its position marked, and lifted off to a fresh plate, the adhering colonies now facing upwards. Care was necessary that both plate and filter were not too moist, to avoid smearing of the colonies. The original plate was incubated

for 5 h at 37.degree. C. to recover colonies, while the filters were processed as follows. Each filter was sequentially placed, colony side up, on Whatman 3MM paper moist with 10% SDS (3 min), denaturing solution (0.5 M NaOH, 1.5 M NaCl; 5 min), neutralizing solution (0.5 M Tris-Cl pH 7.4, 1.5 M NaCl; 5 min), and 2.times.SSC (0.3 M NaCl, 0.03 M Na-Citrate, pH 7.0). The filters were then air-dried for ca. 1 min before pressing twice between sheets of filter paper to remove cell debris. After air-drying a further 30 min, DNA was fixed to the filters by baking in vacuo at 80.degree. C. for 1-2 h.

The filters were prehybridised in a minimal volume of 4.times.SET (0.6 M NaCl, 0.12 M Tris-Cl pH 7.4, 8 mM EDTA), 0.1% Na-pyrophosphate, 0.2% SDS, 100 .mu.g/ml heparin, at 65.degree. C., before addition of the probe and hybridization overnight. The pCRS677 insert was excised with BamHI and ApaI, gel-purified, .sup.32 P-labelled by random priming and purified of unincorporated nucleotides by ethanol precipitation in the presence of ammonium acetate. This probe was hybridized to the filters overnight at 65.degree. C. The filters were washed three times in 2.times.SSC, 0.1% SDS at 65.degree. C., then exposed to X-ray film.

In the primary screen of 47,000 colonies, 84 hybridizing colonies were obtained. The first 28 of these positive colonies were purified by streaking for single colonies. All 28 of the primary positives were positive in the secondary screen, indicating an overall frequency of one positive clone per 560 clones in the cDNA library. DNA prepared from the 28 purified clones was digested with restriction enzymes and analyzed by agarose gel electrophoresis. The enzymes BamHI and XhoI cut the vector on either side of the cloning site, and therefore should excise the inserted DNA when used together. With one exception, all clones had a single fragment smaller than .about.800 bp, or an .about.800 bp fragment plus one or two additional fragments. Clone 4avi did not fit this pattern. A double-digest with XbaI and HindIII should, similarly, excise the insert. All clones analyzed yielded only one fragment, ranging in size between .about.700 bp and .about.2.2 kb, except clone 4avi, which had an insert of .about.4 kb. Due to minor technical difficulties, however, clones 2ci, 3cv, 4cii, 4aiii, 4ci, 4aii, 4ai, and 3ciii, were not analyzed by digestion with XbaI and HindIII. The majority of clones had one HincII site in the insert, with the exception of clones 3cv, 4cii, 4aiii, 4ci, 3cii, 4aii, 3cvii, and 3cvi, which either lacked this site or had an additional site. Taken together, these results indicate that most of the 28 clones purified had a similar restriction pattern, with 9 possible exceptions. This indicated that most, if not all, represent the same gene. Of the majority of clones, which appeared to have similar restriction patterns but varying insert sizes, 10 were used to obtain partial sequence data shown in FIG. 9. This sequence data indicated that these 10 clones had highly similar sequences and were probably derived from the same gene. It is concluded that this one class of clones is present in the pYES2.0 library at a frequency between 1/560 and 1/1120. The longest clone, 3cvii, was 113 bp longer than the next longest, 3civ-1. However, the first 305 bp of 3cvii showed no similarity to the overlapping portion of 3civ-1 or several other clones of similar length, which were, however, all highly similar in sequence to each other (FIG. 9). It was concluded that the first 305 bp of the cDNA in clone 3cvii contained extraneous DNA, not related to pCRS677 (nor any other known sequence). Further sequence data was obtained only from clone 3civ-1, hereafter designated pFL2. The gene corresponding to the insert in pFL2 is hereafter designated by the symbol *fah12* (fatty acid 12-hydroxylase).

DNA Sequencing

Nucleotide sequences of cloned DNA fragments can be obtained by a variety of commonly used methods. DNA sequencing of the DNA fragments described herein was performed with an ABI Catalyst-8000 robot and an ABI373A DNA sequencer using dye terminator or dye primer sequencing reactions. Sequence data was analyzed using the programs DNASIS and PROSIS (Hitachi Company).

The sequence of the insert in clone pFL2 is shown in FIGS. 10A and 10B. The sequence entails 1448 bp of contiguous DNA sequence (SEQ ID NO:39). The clone encodes a 186 bp 5' untranslated region (i.e. nucleotides preceding the first ATG codon), an 1161 bp open reading frame, and a 101 bp 3' untranslated region, including a short (9 bp) poly(A) tail. The open reading frame encodes

a 387 amino acid protein with a predicted molecular weight of 44406.8 (SEQ ID NOS: 40). The amino terminus lacks features of a typical signal peptide (von Heijne, 1985). The predicted sequence of the *Brassica napus* fad3 microsomal desaturase also lacks a typical signal peptide (Arondel et al., 1992).

The exact translation-initiation methionine has not been experimentally determined, but on the basis of deduced amino acid sequence homology to the microsomal .omega.6 fatty acyl desaturase (noted below) is thought to be the methionine encoded by the first ATG codon at nucleotide 187.

Comparison of the pFL2 nucleotide and deduced amino acid sequences with sequences of membrane-bound desaturases (Table 2) indicates that pFL2 is homologous to these genes. Sequence similarity between pFL2 and these desaturase genes is considerably weaker than similarities among the desaturase genes. An alignment of the deduced amino acid sequences of the insert in pFL2 and the *Arabidopsis* fad2 cDNA which encodes an endoplasmic reticulum-localized .omega.-6 (.DELTA.12) desaturase (Okuley et al., 1994) is shown in FIG. 11. The overall homology between the two gene products was 67% and the length of the sequences differed by only 4 amino acid residues. Thus, in view of the fact that the two genes are from distantly related plants, the high degree of sequence homology indicates that the gene products are of similar function.

The deduced amino acid sequence of pFL2 (FIGS. 10A and 10B) contains the conserved histidine-rich repeats (HXXHH) also found in all known plant membrane-bound desaturases (Arondel et al., 1992; Iba et al., 1993; Yadav et al., 1993; Okuley et al., 1994).

TABLE 2		Amino acid (AA) and nucleotide (NT) sequence similarity between the cDNA in pFL2 and membrane-bound desaturase genes % Identity Organism Gene AA NT Function			
			<i>Ricinus communis</i> fad7	38.6	47.1
.omega.3 desaturase	<i>Brassica napus</i> fad3	37.4	46.5	.omega.3 desaturase A.	
thaliana fad7	35.5	47.4	.omega.3 desaturase A.	thaliana fad2	67 65.4 .omega.6 desaturase

Northern Blot Analysis

Ricinoleic acid is generally found only in seed oils and oleate-12-hydroxylase activity is only found in the developing seeds of castor. Therefore, an important criterion in discriminating between an .omega.6 fatty acyl desaturase and oleate hydroxylase is that the oleate hydroxylase gene is expected to be expressed more highly in tissues which have high level of ricinoleate than in other tissues whereas all plant tissues should contain mRNA for an .omega.6 fatty acyl desaturase since diunsaturated fatty acids are found in the lipids of all tissues in most or all plants. Therefore, it was of great interest to determine whether pFL2 was also expressed only in seeds, or is also expressed in other tissues. This question was addressed by testing for hybridization of pFL2 to RNA purified from developing seeds and from leaves.

A northern blot of RNA from leaves and developing seeds from stage III to stage V (Greenwood and Bewley 1982) of castor was probed with the .sup.32 P-labelled insert of clone pCRS677, which corresponds to .about.700 bp of the 3' end of pFL-2.

Poly(A).sup.+ RNA prepared as described above from leaves and developing seeds was electrophoresed through an agarose gel containing formaldehyde (Iba et al., 1993). An equal quantity (3 .mu.g) of RNA was loaded in both lanes, and RNA standards (0.16-1.77 kb ladder, Gibco-BRL) were loaded in a third lane. Following electrophoresis, RNA was transferred from the gel to a nylon membrane (Hybond N, Amersham) and fixed to the filter by exposure to UV light. A .sup.32 P-labelled probe was prepared from insert DNA of clone pCRS677 as above, and hybridized to the membrane overnight at 65.degree. C., after it had been prehybridised for .about.1 h. The hybridization solution contained 4.times.SET (0.6 M NaCl, 0.12 M Tris-HCl pH 7.4, 8 mM EDTA), 0.1% sodium pyrophosphate, 0.2% SDS, 0.1% heparin, and 5% dextran sulphate. The blot was washed three times in 2.times.SSC, 0.1% SDS at room temperature, then exposed to X-ray film, and to a phosphor-imaging screen (Molecular

Dynamics). A probe was subsequently made from the *Colletotrichum graminicola* .beta.-tubulin gene TUB2 (Panaccione and Hanau, 1990) and hybridized to the same blot under the same conditions, except that the hybridization temperature was reduced to 58.degree. C., and was exposed to X-ray film.

Brief (30 min) exposure of the blot to X-ray film revealed that the probe hybridized to a single band of .about.1.67 kb, only in the seed RNA lane (FIG. 12, panel A). Upon overexposure (16 h) of the film, a band of similar size was detected in the leaf RNA lane, in addition to a second, larger, band in the seed RNA lane (FIG. 12, panel B). The blot was also exposed to a phosphor-imaging screen, for quantitation of probe hybridization. Total exposure to this screen in an area covering the band in the leaf lane was 4.36.times.10.sup.4 units above background. Total exposure in an area of equal size over the major band in the seed lane was 1.17.times.10.sup.7 units above background, 268-fold more than in the leaf lane. The blot was re-probed with a .beta.-tubulin gene, which gave bands of equal intensity in the seed and leaf lanes (FIG. 12, panel C), verifying that equal quantities of undegraded RNA were loaded in the two lanes.

These results show that the *fah12* gene corresponding to the clone pFL2 is highly and specifically expressed in seed of castor. Over-exposure of the Northern revealed a 268-fold weaker band of similar size in leaf RNA, but also a second band in seed RNA, suggesting that these bands are due to weak hybridization of pFL2 to related sequences, such as microsomal .omega.6 fatty acyl desaturases. In conjunction with knowledge of the nucleotide and deduced amino acid sequence, strong seed-specific expression of pFL2 is a useful indicator of the role of the enzyme in synthesis of hydroxylated fatty acids in the seed oil.

Southern Blot Analysis

Southern analysis was used to examine the copy number of genes in the castor genome corresponding to clone pFL2, and to examine whether related sequences could be detected in the castor genome, and in the genome of a different plant, in which oleate-12-hydroxylase is absent.

Genomic *Arabidopsis* DNA (1 .mu.g) and genomic castor DNA (2 .mu.g) were digested with EcoRI, BamHI, or HindIII, and separated in 0.7% agarose gel. A Southern blot was prepared as described in (Sambrook et al., 1989). The blot was prehybridised at 65.degree. C. in a solution containing 4.times.SET (0.6 M NaCl 0.12 M Tris-HCl pH 7.4, 8 mM EDTA), 0.1% sodium pyrophosphate, 0.2% SDS, and 100 .mu.g/ml heparin. The probe was hybridized to the blot at 65.degree. C. overnight in the same solution, except for the addition of 10% dextran sulphate. The blot was washed three times in 2.times.SSC, 0.1% SDS at room temperature then exposed to X-ray film. *Arabidopsis* was chosen for the negative control DNA because it has no known oleate-12-hydroxylase. The membrane was hybridized with the .sup.32 P-labelled insert of clone pFL2 at 65.degree. C., and exposed to X-ray film.

The probe hybridized with a single band in each digest of castor DNA, but did not hybridize to the *Arabidopsis* DNA (FIG. 13), indicating that the *fah12* gene from which pFL2 was transcribed is probably present in a single copy in the castor genome, and is not present in the *Arabidopsis* genome. The blot was then hybridized again, with an identical probe, but at less stringent hybridization conditions (52.degree. C.) (FIG. 14). This revealed additional weakly-hybridizing bands in both castor and *Arabidopsis*. In castor DNA, a total of four bands were detected in both the EcoRI digest and the BamHI digest. In *Arabidopsis* DNA, four bands (EcoRI), five bands (BamHI), or possibly three bands (HindIII) were detected. These results suggest that at least one additional gene with sequence similarity to pFL2 occurs in both the castor and *Arabidopsis* genomes. Comparison of the nucleotide sequences of the castor *fah12* cDNA and the *Arabidopsis* *fad2* cDNA showed several regions of strong nucleotide sequence homology (FIGS. 15A, 15B, and 15C). Thus, some or all of the bands of hybridization observed on low stringency Southern blots are due to hybridization of the *fah12* clone to one or more genes for microsomal .omega.6 fatty acyl desaturase in both castor and *Arabidopsis*.

Expression of pFL2 in Transgenic Plants

There are a wide variety of plant promoter sequences which may be used to cause tissue-specific expression of cloned genes in transgenic plants. For instance the napin promoter and the acyl carrier protein promoters have previously been used in the modification of seed oil composition by expression of an antisense form of a desaturase (Knutson et al. 1992). Similarly, the promoter for the .beta.-subunit of soybean .beta.-conglycinin has been shown to be highly active and to result in tissue-specific expression in transgenic plants of species other than soybean (Bray et al., 1987). Thus, although we have used the cauliflower mosaic virus 35S promoter in the examples described here, other promoters which lead to seed-specific expression are preferred for the production of modified seed oil composition. Such modifications of the invention described here will be obvious to one skilled in the art.

Constructs for expression of castor oleate hydroxylase plant cells which utilize the CaMV35S promoter region are prepared as follows: The insert of clone pFL2 was ligated between the 35S promoter and nos terminator of the plant expression binary vector pBI121 (FIG. 16) (Clontech, Palo Alto, Calif.) in the correct orientation for expression of the open reading frame, by two independent cloning strategies.

The use of the vector pBI121, in which the only 3' cloning site is SacI was complicated by the presence of a SacI site in the coding region of the pFL2 insert. In the first route, pFL2 was linearised with XbaI (which cuts at the 3' region flanking the insert), blunt-ended with the Klenow fragment of DNA polymerase I, then digested with BamHI (which cuts at the 5' end of the insert), releasing the insert, which was gel-purified. The vector pBI121 (FIG. 16) was digested with SacI and blunt-ended with T4 DNA polymerase, then cut with BamHI and treated with calf intestinal phosphatase to prevent religation with the excised .beta.-glucuronidase fragment. The pFL2 insert was ligated to this pBI121 vector and used to transform Escherichia coli DH5.alpha. cells to kanamycin resistance. Plasmid DNA of transformants was digested with XbaI and SacI, and two clones (A4, B6) were chosen that had the 1.3 kb fragment indicating that the pFL2 cDNA was correctly inserted into the pBI121 vector. This was confirmed by the fact that SnaBI did not cut these clones (SnaBI cuts the .beta.-glucuronidase gene), and EcoRI/HindIII released a band of appropriate size (.about.2.5 kb).

In the second route, clone pFL2 was digested with XbaI and then partially digested with SacI. A band of .about.1.45 kb representing the entire insert was isolated from a gel. The vector SLJ4K1 (FIG. 17) was obtained from Dr. J. Jones, Sainsbury Institute, John Innes center, Norwich, England. The plasmid was digested with XbaI and SacI, and the vector fragment was gel-purified. The pFL2 insert was ligated to this vector, transformed into DH5.alpha., and checked for the presence of the 1.3 kb SacI insert fragment. Such a clone was then digested with EcoRI and HindIII, and this DNA was ligated to the large EcoRI/HindIII fragment of pBI121, transformed into DH5.alpha. and selected for both kanamycin resistance and ampicillin sensitivity. By this procedure, the entire (35S promoter)-(pFL2 insert)-(nos terminator) fragment derived from SLJ4K1 was used to replace the (35S promoter)-(.beta.-glucuronidase)-(nos terminator) fragment of pBI121. The clones obtained were digested with SacI, and one clone (9/18 3) which gave the appropriate 1.3 kb fragment was selected.

The three clones (A4 and B6 prepared by the first route, and 9/18 3 prepared by the second), plus the unmodified vector pBI121, were transformed into Agrobacterium tumefaciens strains GV3101 and LBA4404 by electroporation. GV3101 (Koncz and Schell, 1986) and LBA4404 (Ooms et al., 1982) contain disarmed Ti plasmids. Cells for electroporation were prepared as follows. GV3101 was grown in LB medium with reduced NaCl (5 g l.sup.-1), and LBA4404 was grown in TY medium (5 g l.sup.-1 bacto-tryptone, 3 g l.sup.-1 yeast extract, pH 7.5). A 500 ml culture was grown to OD.sub.600 = 0.6, then centrifuged at 4000 rpm (GS-A rotor) for 5 min. The supernatant was aspirated immediately from the loose pellet, which was gently resuspended in 500 ml ice-cold water. The cells were centrifuged as before, resuspended in 30 ml ice-cold water, transferred to a 30 ml tube and centrifuged at 5000 rpm (SS-34 rotor) for 5 min. This was repeated three times, resuspending the cells consecutively in 30 ml ice-cold water, 30 ml ice-cold 15% dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO), and finally in 4 ml ice-cold 15% DMSO. These cells were

aliquoted, frozen in liquid nitrogen, and stored at -80.degree. C. Electroporations employed a BTX instrument using cold 1 mm-gap cuvettes containing 40 .mu.l cells and a minimal volume of DNA, a voltage of 1.44 KV, and 129 .OMEGA. resistance. The electroporated cells were diluted with 1 ml SOC medium (Sambrook et al., 1989, page A2) and incubated at 28.degree. C. for 1-2 h before plating on medium containing kanamycin (50 mg l.sup.-1).

Example 1

Production of Ricinoleate in Transgenic Tobacco

A variety of methods have been developed to insert a DNA sequence of interest into the genome of a plant host to obtain the transcription or transcription and translation of the sequence to effect phenotypic changes. The following methods represent only one of many equivalent means of producing transgenic plants and causing expression of the hydroxylase gene.

Nicotiana tabacum SR-1 leaf explants were transformed according to Newman et al (1993) with minor modifications as noted below. Seeds of Nicotiana tabacum SR-1 are soaked in 95% ethanol for 2 min surface sterilized in a 1.0% solution of sodium hypochlorite containing a drop of Tween 20 for 45 min, and rinsed three times in sterile, distilled water. Seeds are then plated in Magenta boxes with 1/10th concentration of Murashige Skoog (MS) minimal organics medium (Gibco; Grand Island, N.Y.) supplemented with 30 g/L sucrose, 0.56 mM myo-inositol, 2.5 mM MES and adjusted to pH 5.7 and solidified with 0.8% Phytagar (Gibco). Seeds are germinated at 22.degree. C. in a 24 h photoperiod with cool fluorescent light of intensity approximately 50 .mu.Einsteins per square meter per second (5E m.sup.-2 s.sup.-1). Axenic leaf pieces from 3 to 8 week old plants were transferred to No. 3 medium (MS salts, 30 g/L sucrose, 1.2 .mu.M thiamine, 0.56 mM myoinositol, 1 .mu.M indole-3-acetic acid, 10 .mu.M benzylaminopurine, 2.5 mM MES and adjusted to pH 5.6 and solidified with 0.65% agar). After 3 days of incubation in continuous light of approximately 50 5E m.sup.-2 s.sup.-1, the leaf fragments were inoculated by pricking the leaves with sterile syringe needles dipped in fresh colonies of Agrobacterium. After 3 to 4 days the leaf fragments were transferred to No. 3 medium containing 200 .mu.g/ml kanamycin and 500 .mu.g/ml carbenicillin. Shoots which emerged during the following one to three months were transferred to Magenta boxes containing 0.65% agar-solidified MS medium containing 1% sucrose, 2 mg/L indolebutyric acid, 100 .mu.g/ml kanamycin and 500 .mu.g/ml carbenicillin to induce rooting. Rooted plants were transferred to soil and grown under natural light in a glasshouse with a mean daily temperature of 28.degree. C.

Twelve transgenic lines were obtained (Table 3).

The presence of the transgene in a number of the putative transgenic lines was verified by using the polymerase chain reaction to amplify the insert from pFL2. The primers used were HF2=GCTCTTTTGTGCGCTCATTC and HR2=TCGACAGTCACCATGCTCC, (SEQ ID NOS:45 and 46, respectively) which were designed to allow the amplification of a 700 bp fragment. Approximately 100 ng of genomic DNA was added to a solution containing 25 pmol of each primer, 1.5 U Taq polymerase (Boehringer Mannheim), 200 uM of dNTPs, 50 mM KCl, 10 mM Tris.Cl (pH 9), 0.1% (v/v) Triton X-100, 1.5 mM MgCl.sub.2, 3% (v/v) formamide, to a final volume of 25 .mu.l. Amplifications conditions were: 4 min denaturation step at 94.degree. C., followed by 30 cycles of 92.degree. C. for 1 min, 55.degree. C. for 1 min, 72.degree. C. for 2 min. A final extension step closed the program at 72.degree. C. for 5 min. All putative transgenic lines tested gave a PCR pattern consistent with the expected genotype (see Table 3) confirming that the lines were, indeed, transgenic.

TABLE 3		Summary of transgenic tobacco lines																																													
Line	Construct	Seeds	Seeds obtained	analyzed	done	produced	PCR	Ricinol.																																							
									Wild type																																						
B6	+	+	+	+	2-2	B6	+	+	+	+	6-1	B6	+	+	9-1	A4	+	+	9-3	A4	+	10-1	B6	+	+	10-2	B6	+	+	10-3	B6	+	+	10-5	B6	+	+	18-1	B6	+	+	4/12-1	pBI121	+	+	-	-

Transgenic tissues were analyzed by gas chromatography and mass spectrometry for the presence of ricinoleic acid. Calibration standards for the gas

chromatograph were 1 μ l samples of fatty acid methyl esters of an equal mixture of 16:0, 18:0, 18:1, 18:2 and 18:3 (0.125-0.25 mg/ml). Ricinoleic acid standards (Sigma) were esterified and silylated as described below, and injected at 5 or 25 mg/ml. The mass spectrum of TMS-methyl-ricinoleate is shown in FIG. 18. The fragmentation pattern resulting in the ions observed is explained in FIGS. 19A and 19B.

Duplicate seed samples from two independent fahl2 transgenic tobacco lines (2-1 and 2-2), one transgenic tobacco line transformed with pBI121 (4/12-1) and one wild-type SR-1 tobacco line were used to prepare fatty acid methyl esters (FAMES). FAMES were prepared by placing 5 seeds in 1.5 ml of 1.0 M methanolic HCl in a 13.times.100 mm glass screw-cap tube capped with a teflon-lined cap and heated to 80.degree. C. for 2 hours. Upon cooling, 1 ml hexane:isopropanol (3:2) and 0.5 ml 0.2 M Na.sub.2 SO.sub.4 were added and the FAMES removed from the hexane phase. Approximately 1 μ l of N, O-bis(Trimethylsilyl)trifluoroacetamide (BSTFA) was added (BSTFA, Pierce; 100 ml), to derivatize any hydroxyl groups. The reaction was carried out at 70.degree. C. for 15 min. The products were dried under nitrogen, redissolved in 200 ml hexane and transferred to a gas chromatograph vial. Two ml of each sample were analyzed on a SP2330 glass capillary column (30 m, 0.75 mm ID, 0.20 mm film, Supelco), using a Hewlett-Packard 5890 II series Gas Chromatograph. The samples were not split, the temperature program was 150.degree. C. (6 min) to 215.degree. C. (40.degree. C./min), and flame ionization detectors were used. Care was taken to elute out any carry-over material by injecting three hexane blanks after the standards.

TABLE 4 Fatty acid composition of fahl2 transgenic tobacco seeds compared to control seeds Values are mol % of total fatty acids

Sample	16:0	18:0	18:1	18:2	18:3	ricinoleate
WTa	10.1	2.65	12.25	73.65	1.05	0
4/12-1a	10.41	2.40	11.63	74.23	1.14	0
4/12-1b	10.44	2.70	11.55	73.57	1.27	0
2-1a	10.62	2.83	11.78	73.19	1.14	0.05
2-1b	10.53	2.61	11.81	73.58	1.09	0.04
2-2a	10.95	2.42	10.98	74.11	1.07	0.09
2-2b	11.09	2.92	11.08	73.56	0.99	0.07

As shown in table 4, seed fatty acid composition for 2-1 and 2-2 are similar to both wild-type and 4/21-1 controls. However, a significant difference was observed in the gas chromatograms in the region of 12.35 to 12.44 min. A peak representing about 0.1% of the fatty acid content in the seed is consistently present in both 2-1 and 2-2 and absent in control wild-type and 4/21-1 seeds (FIGS. 20A, 20B, and 20C). Under similar conditions, the elution time of the TMS-methyl-ricinoleate standard was 12.43 min. This preliminary result provided the first indication that fahl2-containing transgenic plants 2-1 and 2-2 produced ricinoleic acid.

In order to confirm that the observed peak did correspond to TMS-methyl-ricinoleate, mass spectrometry was used. The objective was to determine if mass spectrums of the compounds eluting in the region of 12.35 to 12.44 min in the previous experiment could be unequivocally attributed to TMS-methyl-ricinoleate. In order to obtain clearer results, attention was focused on the 2-2 transgenic line seeds, which contained about twice as much of the target compound than 2-1 seeds. Seven samples of 20 seeds from the fahl2 tobacco transgenic line 2-2 were analyzed by gas chromatography and mass spectrometry. Five samples of 20 wild-type tobacco seeds were used as a control. Three of the seven 2-2 samples were ground in 1 ml chloroform:methanol (2:1); the solvent was then evaporated under a stream of nitrogen prior to transesterification with methanolic HCl. The other samples were extracted directly from intact seeds without grinding as described above. Esterification and silylation steps were carried out as described above for all samples. To determine how complete TMS-derivatization was, BSTFA was not added for two 2-2 samples (and one ricinoleic acid standard). Samples were injected into a SP2330 fused silica capillary column (30 m, 0.25 mm ID, 0.20 mm film, Supelco). The temperature program was 100.degree. C. to 150.degree. C. (20.degree. C./min), 150.degree. C. for 6 min, up to 190.degree. C. (4.degree. C./min), down to 100.degree. C. (20.degree. C./min). A Hewlett-Packard 5971 series mass selective detector was used in place of the flame ionization detector used in the previous experiment. Three hexane blanks were injected between the standard and the wild-type control, and before the 2-2 samples.

Grinding the seeds in chloroform:methanol did not result in any significant increase in fatty acid concentrations in the samples. As shown in FIG. 21, TMS-methyl-ricinoleate eluted after 14.602 minutes in this experiment. In five out of seven cases, TMS-methyl-ricinoleate was detected in the 2-2 samples. In two cases the TMS-methyl ricinoleate peak was obscured by a peak of other material that eluted nearby. The TMS-methyl ricinoleate peak was never detected in wild-type samples. One example of the total ion chromatogram for one of the 2-2 sample is shown in FIG. 22. At time 14.651 minutes, a signal was detected which corresponded to the ion spectrum shown on FIG. 23. The standard TMS-methyl-ricinoleate profile in FIG. 24 is given for a comparison. Three characteristic peaks at M/Z 187, 270 and 299 were consistently present in the mass spectrums when ricinoleic acid was detected. A confounding unknown compound elutes after 14.63 minutes in both wild-type and transgenic seeds. However, its mass spectrum is unequivocally different from TMS-methyl-ricinoleate; in particular, the M/Z=270 ion is totally absent (not shown). The presence of this compound as well as inefficient TMS-derivatization precluded detection of TMS-methyl-ricinoleate in two of the 2-2 samples.

These results unequivocally demonstrate the identity of the *fah12* cDNA as encoding an oleate hydroxylase. These results also demonstrate that the hydroxylase can be functionally expressed in a heterologous plant species in such a way that the enzyme is catalytically functional. These results also demonstrate that expression of this hydroxylase gene leads to accumulation of ricinoleate in a plant species that does not normally accumulate hydroxylated fatty acids in extractable lipids.

Although the amount of ricinoleate produced in this example is less than desired for commercial production of ricinoleate and other hydroxylated fatty acids from plants, modifications may be made that will increase the level of accumulation of hydroxylated fatty acids in plants that express the *fah12* or related hydroxylase genes. Improvements in the level and tissue specificity of expression of the hydroxylase gene are contemplated. Methods to accomplish this by the use of strong, seed-specific promoters such as the *B. napus* napin promoter will be evident to one skilled in the art. Additional improvements resulting from increases in the amount of substrate are also envisioned. The substrate for the hydroxylase is currently believed to be oleate or other monounsaturated fatty acid esterified to phosphatidylcholine. Therefore, expression of the hydroxylase gene in plant species or particular cultivars that contain elevated levels of oleate-containing phospholipids is believed to lead to increased accumulation of hydroxylated fatty acids. It is also contemplated that the results may be improved by modification of the enzymes which cleave hydroxylated fatty acids from phosphatidylcholine, reduction in the activities of enzymes which degrade hydroxylated fatty acids and replacement of acyltransferases which transfer hydroxylated fatty acids to the sn-1 and sn-3 positions of glycerolipids. Although genes for these enzymes are not currently available, their utility in improving the level of production of hydroxylated fatty acids will be evident based on the results of biochemical investigations of ricinoleate synthesis.

Example 2

Production of Ricinoleate in *Arabidopsis thaliana*

In order to verify that the *fah12* gene can be functionally expressed in other plant species than tobacco, and to demonstrate that increases in the amount of oleate can affect levels of accumulation of ricinoleate, both wild type and the *fad2* mutant of *Arabidopsis thaliana* (L.) were transformed with the pFL2 plasmid containing the oleate hydroxylase cDNA insert. This plasmid was previously used to transform *Nicotiana tabacum* and is described above.

Inoculums of *Agrobacterium tumefaciens* strain GV3101, previously transformed with pFL2 (see transformation procedure above) were plated on kanamycin LB plates and incubated for 2 days at 30.degree. C. Single colonies were used to inoculate large liquid cultures (LB medium with 50 mg/l rifampicin, 110 mg/l gentamycin and 200 mg/l kanamycin) to be used for the transformation of *Arabidopsis* plants.

Arabidopsis plants were transformed by the in planta transformation procedure essentially as described by Bechtold et al., (1993). Cells of *A. tumefaciens* GV3101(pFL2) were harvested from liquid cultures by centrifugation, then resuspended in infiltration medium at OD_{sub}600 = 0.8 (Infiltration medium was Murashige and Skoog macro and micronutrient medium containing 10 mg/l 6-benzylaminopurine and 5% glucose). Batches of 12-15 plants were grown for 3 to 4 weeks in natural light at a mean daily temperature of approximately 25.degree. C. in 3.5 inch pots containing soil. The intact plants were immersed in the bacterial suspension then transferred to a vacuum chamber and placed under vacuum produced by a laboratory vacuum pump until tissues appeared uniformly water-soaked (approximately 10 min). The plants were grown at 25.degree. C. under continuous light (100 .mu.mol m^{sup}.-2 s^{sup}.-1 irradiation in the 400 to 700 nm range) for four weeks. The seeds obtained from all the plants in a pot were harvested as one batch. The seeds were sterilized by sequential treatment for 2 min with ethanol followed by 10 min in a mixture of Bleach, water and Tween-80 (50%, 50%, 0.05%) then rinsed thoroughly with sterile water. The seeds were plated at high density (2000 to 4000 per plate) along with appropriate control seeds from a known transformed line and a wild type plant, onto agar-solidified medium in 100 mm petri plates containing 1/2X Murashige and Skoog salts medium enriched with B5 vitamins and containing kanamycin at 50 mg/L. After a vernalization period of two nights at 4.degree. C., seedlings were grown for a period of seven days until transformants were clearly identifiable as healthy green seedlings against a background of chlorotic kanamycin-sensitive seedlings. The transformants were transferred to soil for two weeks before leaf tissue could be used for DNA and lipid analysis.

DNA may be extracted from young leaves from transformants to verify the presence of an intact fah12 gene. Amplification of the fah12 insert of the pFL2 plasmid may be carried out as described above for tobacco transformants, using the same DNA primers. DNA samples from Arabidopsis lines transformed with the unmodified pBI121 vector and from wild type plants are used as controls, along with appropriate dilutions of pFL2 plasmid DNA preparations. The transformants can be positively identified after visualization of a characteristic 1 kb amplified fragment on an ethidium bromide stained agarose gel.

Leaves and seeds from fah12 transgenic Arabidopsis plants are subsequently analyzed for the presence of ricinoleic acid, using gas chromatography. The same procedure, previously described for tobacco seeds, is used. Fatty acid methyl esters are extracted from 100-200 mg leaf tissue or 10-20 seeds, and any hydroxyl groups derivatized using N, O-bis(Trimethylsilyl)trifluoroacetamide (BSTFA, Pierce). Control silylated FAMES from wild type and known pBI121 transgenic lines (transformed with unmodified vector) are analyzed along with both types of fah12 transgenic lines, with wild type or fad2 backgrounds. A TMS-methyl-ricinoleate standard is used to determine if novel peaks are due to the accumulation of ricinoleate in the transgenic plant tissue. An equal mass mixture of FAMES (16:0, 18:0, 18:1, 18:2, 18:3, Sigma) is also injected to identify any modification in fatty acid composition due to the expression of fah12.

The average fatty acid composition of leaves in Arabidopsis wild type and fad2 mutant lines was reported by Miquel and Browse (1992). Fatty acid composition of the different seed lipid fractions was reported by Kunst et al., (1992). In contrast with tobacco seeds, 20:1 and 22:1 fatty acids accumulate in Arabidopsis seeds. Due to the presence in these fatty acids of a double bond on carbon 9, it is believed that they constitute a new substrate for the oleate-12-hydroxylase encoded by fah12. Studies on the possible substrates for the castor hydroxylase have shown that mono-unsaturated fatty acids of diverse chain lengths can be hydroxylated, and that the hydroxyl group is always placed three carbons distal to the double bond (Howling et al., 1972). Although oleate was shown to be preferred as a substrate, 20:1 and 22:1 should be hydroxylated in transgenic Arabidopsis seeds, as they only differ from oleate by the number of carbon atoms between the double bond and their methyl end. However, it is believed that the amount of hydroxylation of these fatty acids should be relatively low because they are not normally esterified to the sn-2 position of phospholipids in Arabidopsis, the preferred substrate for the castor hydroxylase. This limitation can be overcome by introducing a gene for an sn-2 acyltransferase.

that does not exclude 20:1 and 22:1 from the sn-2 position of glycerolipids.

The presence of ricinoleate in the leaves or in the seeds may be verified in all cases by mass spectrometry, using the method described above (see Example 1). Similarly, any late-eluting compound found in chromatograms from transgenic lines but not in the controls may also be subjected to mass-spectrometry, and mass-spectra analyzed for the presence of ions characteristic of TMS-derivatized hydroxylated fatty acids. It is contemplated that higher levels of oleate in fad2 mutants increase the level of accumulation of ricinoleic acid.

This example illustrates, in a different plant system, the expression of the fah12 gene encoding an active castor oleate-12-hydroxylase. Although Arabidopsis is not an economically important plant species, it is widely accepted by plant biologists as a model for higher plants. Therefore, this example demonstrates the general utility of the invention described here to the modification of oil composition in higher plants. One advantage of studying the expression of this novel gene in Arabidopsis is the existence in this system of a large body of knowledge on lipid metabolism, as well as the availability of a collection of mutants which can be used to provide useful information on the biochemistry of fatty acid hydroxylation in plant species. Another advantage is the ease of transposing any of the information obtained on metabolism of ricinoleate in Arabidopsis to Brassica species such as the crop plant Brassica napus in order to mass produce ricinoleate for industrial use.

Example 3

Obtaining Other Plant Fatty Acyl Hydroxylases

Having obtained sequence (amino acid and DNA) for castor oleate hydroxylase, fatty acyl hydroxylase genes from other plant sources can be readily isolated. In this example, three methods are described to isolate other hydroxylase genes: (A) by DNA hybridization techniques using sequences or peptide sequence information from the castor hydroxylase gene, (B) by polymerase chain reaction based on sequence similarities between the castor oleate hydroxylase gene and the Arabidopsis .DELTA.12 desaturase, and (C) by immunological cross-reactivity using antibodies to the castor protein as a probe.

In any of these methods, cDNA or genomic libraries from the desired plants are generally necessary. Many methods of constructing cDNA or genomic libraries are provided in the scientific literature (for example see Huyuh et al., 1985) and many kits for synthesis of cDNA libraries are available commercially (eg. In Vitrogen, Pharmacia, Stratagene).

Isolation of hydroxylase genes by heterologous hybridization

The full-length cDNA clone for the castor hydroxylase is a preferred heterologous hybridization probe. However, fragments of the cDNA or a genomic clone are also useful as heterologous hybridization probes. In order to determine if the castor cDNA is a suitable probe for a given species, Northern analysis of RNA from various tissues of the target plant species is conducted to determine appropriate hybridization conditions. Since hydroxylated fatty acids generally accumulate preferentially in seeds but not in leaves, RNA is isolated from developing embryo tissues and leaves as described in Example 1, electrophoresed in a formaldehyde/agarose gel and transferred to a nylon membrane filter as described in Example 1. The .sup.32 P-labeled oleate hydroxylase probe (Sambrook et al., 1989) is added to a hybridization solution containing 50% formamide, 6.times.SSC (or 6.times.SSPE), 5.times.Denhardt's reagent, 0.5% SDS, and 100 .mu.g/ml denatured salmon sperm DNA fragments. The hybridization solution containing the labeled probe is incubated with the Northern filter at approximately 40.degree. C. for 18 hours or longer to allow hybridization of the probe to sequences which show regions of significant homology (more than about 60% identity). The filter is then washed at low stringency (room temperature to 42.degree. C. in 1.times.SSC). After exposing the filter to an X-ray film for various amounts of time, stringency conditions can be adjusted by decreasing the amount of formamide progressively to zero and duplicate filters probed

until a limited number of distinct bands can be reproducibly detected. The presence of a higher degree of hybridization to the lane of RNA from tissues that accumulate hydroxylated fatty acids is taken as preliminary evidence that the probe is detecting transcripts from a hydroxylase gene.

If one or several mRNA species do hybridize to the DNA probe under the chosen stringency conditions, a cDNA library (or genomic library) is then constructed from the target plant tissue using purified poly-A RNA (Puisant and Houdebine, 1990) that was isolated at the stage when hydroxylation of fatty acids is known to occur. The cDNA library is screened using labelled fah12 cDNA as a probe under conditions established for Northern blots. As mentioned above, a number of methods exist for labelling the DNA fragment, utilizing for example 32 P or digoxigenin-labelled deoxynucleotides. Typically, 50,000 to 100,000 plaques are plated on an E. coli host strain (eg. strain XL1-blue would be a suitable host if the Stratagene λ .ZapII vector is used for constructing the library). After transfer of the plaques onto Nylon membranes, hybridization to the probe is carried out in the appropriate hybridization buffer, for example 4.times.SET, 0.2% SDS, 0.1% sodium pyrophosphate and 100 mg/ml heparin (see Southern hybridization section above), for a period of 16 to 24 hours. Again, care should be taken to choose low stringency conditions including the appropriate hybridization temperature, such as 55.degree. C., and subsequent washing conditions (room temperature to 55.degree. C. in 1-2.times.SSC). Several adjustments may have to be made until only a small number of phage clones are detected which can be analyzed further. Sequence information should be collected at this point on isolated clones (see Example 1) to verify that they encode a related fatty acid hydroxylase. In this case a full-length cDNA should be isolated from the library for the production of transgenic plants which can in turn be analyzed for any accumulation of hydroxylated fatty acids (see examples 1 and 2). Similar procedures are followed for the production and screening of a genomic library. The genomic clone can also be used for the production of hydroxylated fatty acids in transgenic plants when expressed either under its own promoter or under the control of another promoter such as the B. napus napin promoter, the Arabidopsis 12S promoter, the soybean 7S storage protein promoter or any of the many other promoters which have been characterized.

It is contemplated that, genes encoding .DELTA.12-desaturase may also be detected and recovered due to sequence homology between the .DELTA.12 desaturase and 12-hydroxylase genes. Hydroxylase and desaturase genes can be distinguished by cloning and sequencing the corresponding cDNA clones and comparing them to the known hydroxylase and desaturase genes. Hydroxylase genes can be recognized by having a higher degree of overall sequence identity to the castor oleate hydroxylase gene than to the Arabidopsis .DELTA.12 desaturase gene.

Isolation of hybridization probes by PCR methods

An alternative approach to heterologous hybridization is to amplify the target gene using degenerate PCR primers. Based on the high degree of amino acid sequence identity between the Arabidopsis fad2 gene and the castor oleate hydroxylase, probes for oleate hydroxylases can be obtained by preparing mixed oligonucleotides of greater than 10, preferably of 15 or more, nucleotides in length representing all possible nucleotide sequences which could encode the corresponding amino acid sequences. This method is clearly documented by Gould et al. (1989). Typically, mixed oligonucleotide primers of 15 to 40 nucleotides are used in PCR reactions. For example the following oligonucleotide pairs (or fragments thereof) are contemplated as generally useful to amplify a 0.65 kb fragment of cDNAs for acyl hydroxylases from other plants. These primers may also be used to amplify a.gtoreq.0.65 kb genomic fragment from other species (the exact size of a genomic clone cannot be determined beforehand because the size and position of introns in the genome of these species is not known).

PRIMER-1: 5'-TGGAA(GA)TA(CT)(TA)(GC)(AGCT)CA(CT)(AC)G(AGCT)(AC)G(ACGT)CA(AC)CA-3'

PRIMER-2: 5'AA(GACT)A(AG)(AG)TG(AG)TG(ACGT)GC(ACGT)AC(AG)TG(ACGT)GT(AG)TC-3' (SEQ ID NOs:47 and 48, respectively)

These examples are intended only to illustrate the method and are not intended to be an exhaustive list of all possible oligonucleotide primers that would be suitable for this purpose. Typically, one skilled in the art would prepare a number of such primers based on the regions of conserved sequence between the castor *fah12* and *Arabidopsis* (or other) *.DELTA.12* desaturase gene products, and would then test various combinations of these primers for their ability to produce a PCR product of the expected size. When a PCR product of the expected size was produced, the band would be excised from an agarose gel, cloned and the nucleotide sequence determined. As noted above, comparison of the sequence of the fragment permits identification of the fragment as being part of a hydroxylase gene or a desaturase gene. The cloned fragment may then be used as a hybridization probe under conditions of high stringency (i.e., 68.degree. C. in 5.times.SCC) to isolate cDNA or genomic clones from the target species.. As noted above, these clones may be identified as hydroxylase or desaturase clones by sequence similarity to known hydroxylase and desaturase genes. The identity of a particular clone is then verified by expression of the clone in a suitable transgenic host as described in Example 1. The choice of a suitable host for expression of the gene is mediated by the availability in the host of the substrate for the hydroxylase enzyme and the ability to transform the particular host. In view of recent progress in transforming many plant species, methods of transformation are not thought to be a limitation.

Use of immunological methods to identify hydroxylase genes

Acyl hydroxylase genes can also be identified by immunological cross-reactivity using antibodies to the enzyme as a probe. This experiments involves three steps: (1) isolation of large quantities of the castor protein from recombinant *E. coli* strains for the *fah12* gene or from other biological systems for expression of recombinant proteins, or from castor; (2) production of antibodies against the protein by inoculated rabbits or other antibody producing species (i.e. rats, hamsters, goats, etc.); (3) using the labelled antibodies as a probe on an expression library of MRNA sequences from the target plant. Because of the relative ease of production of large quantities of protein from a cloned gene, the use of recombinant protein is the preferred method.

In the first step, the *fah12* insert of the pFL2 clone can be transferred by appropriate cloning techniques into one of the numerous commercially available plasmid expression vectors (such as the pET3; Fox et al., 1993), then transformed into the appropriate *E. coli* strain (Fox et al., 1993). Sequences on the vector, such as appropriate transcription/translation termination sequences downstream of the insert and promoter sequences upstream (such as the *lac* promoter) should be present to allow regulated accumulation of recombinant protein.

After growing large liquid cultures of the recombinant strain, a variety of protein purification techniques can be used. Typically, proteins accumulated in *E. coli* inclusion bodies are released and collected after lysis of the cells by a centrifugation step. In the second step, rabbits are serially injected using native or denatured proteins. Antibodies can be recovered from the immunized rabbit sera, using for example beads coated with protein A, a component of the cell wall of *S. aureus* that bind strongly to the constant region of the IgG heavy chain. Alternatively, antibodies can be purified by affinity to antigen immobilized on nitrocellulose filters. The suitability of the purified antibody as a probe should then be tested by hybridizing it sequentially to denatured castor proteins, in vitro translation products of the original *fah12* MRNA and to translated vector sequences.

Before constructing a cDNA expression library from which cDNAs clones encoding a novel hydroxylase may be isolated, the produced antibodies should be probed onto a Western blot carrying bound proteins from the target plant. To that effect, an appropriate amount of tissue yielding about 100 .mu.g of proteins is ground in liquid nitrogen, then dispersed in suspension buffer (0.1 M NaCl, 0.01 M Tris.HCl (pH 7.6), 0.001 M EDTA (pH 8.0), 1 .mu.g/ml aprotinin, 100 .mu.g/ml PMSF) before being added to an equal volume of 2.times.SDS gel-loading buffer (100 mM Tris.Cl (pH 6.8, 200 mM DDT, 4% SDS, 0.2% BPB, 20% glycerol). After sonication, the sample is added to an SDS-acrylamide gel of the appropriate concentration (10% acrylamide for

example). After electrophoresis and staining of the gel, the separated proteins can be transferred onto a nitrocellulose filter which will be incubated in hybridization buffer containing the hydroxylase-raised antibody.

First, hybridization is carried out in a 1:100 to 1:5000 solution of the antibody in the following buffer: 5% nonfat dried milk 0.01% antifoam A, 0.02% sodium azide in PBS). The incubation temperature is 4.degree. C. In order to increase the sensitivity of the detection, which is important in the present case of heterologous antibody-antigen hybridization, increasing incubation times would be explored to determine the optimum conditions.

After this primary incubation, the antibody-antigen complexes can be detected in a variety of ways, using ¹²⁵I-labelled anti-immunoglobulin or protein A, or more commonly one of these two secondary reagent conjugated to horseradish peroxidase or alkaline phosphatase. In the latter case, the appropriate substrate to the conjugated enzyme is added prior to exposure of the filter to X-ray.

In the case when one or several protein species can be detected on the western blot, an expression cDNA library can be constructed with purified polyA RNA from tissue(s) accumulating the hydroxylated fatty acid. cDNAs should preferentially be cloned in a bacteriophage vector rather than a plasmid vector, as larger numbers of clones can conveniently be screened. As an example, lambda gt11 and its derivatives can be used (Huyuh et al., 1985). In these vectors expression of cloned cDNA species is under the control of the lac repressor. Again, a typical 50,000 to 100,000 clones can be screened for expression of a fatty acyl hydroxylase. In the presence of IPTG, recombinant phages express the foreign gene, and the resulting proteins can be imprinted on nitrocellulose filters for subsequent western hybridization, in the conditions described above. As mentioned in the previous section describing how labelled DNA probes can be used, positive clones should then be analyzed further to determine if they do encode an hydroxylase with similarity to the castor enzyme.

It is contemplated that the foregoing methods can be used to allow the isolation of acyl hydroxylase genes from species other than castor where hydroxylated fatty acids can be found. As mentioned earlier, at least 33 structurally distinct monohydroxylated plant fatty acids have been described (Gunstone et al., 1986; Smith, 1985; van de Loo et al., 1993). The approaches described above can be of utility to isolate the genes encoding the corresponding hydroxylases. These species would be of primary interest for the isolation of genes related to fah12, especially the species in the *Lesquerella* genus. Members of this genus accumulate oil which like castor oil, contains a hydroxyl group on the fatty acid three carbons distal to the first double bond from the carboxy end. *Lesquerella denspila* is of particular interest since it accumulates the 16 carbon hydroxy fatty acid equivalent of ricinoleic acid. Similarly, this species also accumulates a di-unsaturated version of ricinoleic acid. The enzyme involved in the biosynthesis of the isomer isoricinoleic acid in *Strophanthus* species is also expected to have structural and catalytic similarity to the castor oleate-12-hydroxylase. In that case, the hydroxyl group and the double bond are inverted with respect to ricinoleic acid.

Clones identified using DNA hybridization or immunological screening techniques are then purified, the DNA isolated, and the sequence of the genes is determined as described in Example 1. In this manner, it is verified that the clones encode a related fatty acyl hydroxylase. The newly isolated plant hydroxylase sequences can also be used to isolate genes for fatty acyl hydroxylases from other plant species using the techniques described above.

The above examples demonstrate critical factors in the production of hydroxylated fatty acids. A complete cDNA sequence of the castor oleate hydroxylase is also provided with a demonstration of the activity of the polypeptide encoded thereby in transgenic plants. A full sequence of the castor hydroxylase is also given with various constructs for use in host cells. Through this invention, one can obtain the amino acid and nucleic acid sequences which encode plant fatty acyl hydroxylases from a variety of sources and for a variety of applications. Accordingly, within its various

embodiments, it will be appreciated that the invention includes such features as: recombinant DNA constructs comprising at least a portion of a plant fatty acyl hydroxylase encoding sequence, preferably but not necessarily a plant oleate hydroxylase encoding sequence; transgenic host cells including such construct and containing an expressed plant fatty acyl hydroxylase; methods of producing plant hydroxylase in such host cells or progeny thereof; methods of increasing the fatty acid content in plant cells or in triglycerides produced from plants, e.g. oilseed crop plants, using the present constructs. Oilseed crop plants which are contemplated include rapeseed, Canola, flax, sunflower, safflower, cotton, cuphea, soybean, peanut, coconut, oil palm and corn. Other features of the invention such as the possibility of using constructs according to the invention or nucleotides or deduced amino acid sequences derived therefrom to identify and isolate acyl hydroxylase genes from plant species other than *Ricinus communis* (L), will also be evident from the foregoing.

All publications mentioned in this specification are indicative of the level of skill of those skilled in the art to which this invention pertains. All publications are herein incorporated by reference to the same extent as if each individual publication was specifically and individually indicated to be incorporated by reference.

Although the foregoing invention has been described in some detail by way of illustration and example for purposes of clarity of understanding, it will be obvious that certain changes and modifications may be practiced within the scope of the appended claims.

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SEQUENCE LISTING - - - (1) GENERAL INFORMATION: - - (iii) NUMBER OF

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SEQUENCES: 48 - - - - (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:1: - - (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS: (A) LENGTH: 523 base - #pairs (B) TYPE: nucleic acid (C) STRANDEDNESS: single (D) TOPOLOGY: linear - - (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA - - (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:1: - - TGACCTCGGA ATCTTTGCCA CAACGTTTGT GCTTTATCAG GCTACAATGG CA - #AAAGGGTT 60 - - GGCTTGGGTA ATGCGTATCT ATGGGGTGCC ATTGCTTATT GTTAAGTGT TC - #CTTGTTAT 120 - - GATCACATAC TTGCAGCACA CTCACCCAGC TATTCCACGC TATGGCTCAT CG - #GAATGGGA 180 - - TTGGCTCCGG GGAGCAATGG TGAAGTGTGCA TAGAGATTAT GGGGTGTTGA AT - #AAAGTATT 240 - - CCATAACATT GCAGNCACTC ATGTAGCTCA TCANCTCTTT GCTACAGTGN CA - #CATTACCA 300 - - TGCAATGGGG GNCNCTAAGC AATCAAGGCC TATAATGGGN GGATNTTACC GG - #ATNATNGG 360 - - NCCCCATTTA CAAGGGATT TTTGGGGGCA AANNAGTCN TTTTNTNCTG GC - #CAATTAAG 420 - - GGGNCTCAA AAGGGTTTNT TGGCCCGCAA GTTAAAAGG NATTTGNCNG TT - #TTTAGGGN 480 - - GGATTNCCA AAGGATTTT TTNNGAATTN TTTTNAAGG GGG - # - #523 - - - - (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:2: - - (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS: (A) LENGTH: 540 base - #pairs (B) TYPE: nucleic acid (C) STRANDEDNESS: single (D) TOPOLOGY: linear - - (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA - - (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:2: - - CTGACCTCGG AATCTTTGCC ACAACGTTTG TCCTTTATCA GGCTACAATG GC - #AAAAGGGT 60 - - TGGCTTGGGT AATGCGTATC TATGGGGTGC CATTGCTTAT TGTTAACTGT TT - #CCTTGTTA 120 - - TGATCACATA CTTGCAGCAC ACTCACCCAG CTATTCCACG CTATGGCTCA TC - #GGAATGGG 180 - - ATGGCTCCG GGGAGCAATG GTGACTGTCG ATAGAGTAT TGGGGTGTG AA - #TAAAGTAT 240 - - TCCATAACAT TGCAGACAT CATGTAGCTC ATCATCTCTT TGCTACAGTG CC - #ACATTACC 300 - - ATGCAATGGA GCCCACTAAA GCAATCAAGC CTATAATGGG TGAGTATTAC CG - #GTATGATG 360 - - GTNCCCATT TACAAGGCAT TGTGGAGGGA GCAAAGGAGT CTTNCCGNCG GC - #CAANTGAG 420 - - NNGNCNCANA AGNGGTTTTG GCCCGACAAG TTTAAAAGGC ATNNCTGTG TT - #NAGGGGGA 480 - - TTNCAANAGG ATTTTNNNG AATNGCTTTN GGGGNAAAA CAGCATTGNG TT - #AAGGNNGC 540 - - - - (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:3: - - (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS: (A) LENGTH: 40 amino - #acids (B) TYPE: amino acid (C) STRANDEDNESS: single (D) TOPOLOGY: linear - - (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide - - (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:3: - - Ile Pro Arg Tyr Gly Ser Ser Glu Trp Asp Tr - #p Leu Arg Gly Ala Met 1 5 - # 10 - # 15 - Val Thr Val Asp Arg Asp Tyr Gly Val Leu As - #n Lys Val Phe His Asn 20 - # 25 - # 30 - Ile Ala Xaa Thr His Val Ala His 35 - # 40 - - - - (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:4: - - (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS: (A) LENGTH: 40 amino - #acids (B) TYPE: amino acid (C) STRANDEDNESS: single (D) TOPOLOGY: linear - - (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide - - (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:4: - - Leu Pro Trp Tyr Arg Gly Gln Glu Trp Ser Ty - #r Leu Arg Gly Gly Leu 1 5 - # 10 - # 15 - Thr Thr Val Asp Arg Asp Tyr Gly Trp Ile As - #n Asn Val His His Asp 20 - # 25 - # 30 - Ile Gly Thr His Val Ile His His 35 - # 40 - - - - (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:5: - - (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS: (A) LENGTH: 37 amino - #acids (B) TYPE: amino acid (C) STRANDEDNESS: single (D) TOPOLOGY: linear - - (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide - - (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:5: - - His Asn Ile Ala Xaa Thr His Val Ala His Xa - #a Leu Phe Ala Thr Val 1 5 - # 10 - # 15 - Xaa His Tyr His Ala Met Gly Xaa Xaa Lys Gl - #n Ser Arg Pro Ile Met 20 - # 25 - # 30 - Gly Gly Xaa Tyr Arg 35 - - - - (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:6: - - (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS: (A) LENGTH: 37 amino - #acids (B) TYPE: amino acid (C) STRANDEDNESS: single (D) TOPOLOGY: linear - - (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide - - (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:6: - - His His Asp Ile Gly Thr His Val Ile His Hi - #s Leu Phe Pro Gln Ile 1 5 - # 10 - # 15 - Pro His Tyr His Leu Val Glu Ala Thr Lys Se - #r Ala Lys Ser Val Leu 20 - # 25 - # 30 - Gly Lys Tyr Tyr Arg 35 - - - - (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:7: - - (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS: (A) LENGTH: 37 amino - #acids (B) TYPE: amino acid (C) STRANDEDNESS: single (D) TOPOLOGY: linear - - (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide - - (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:7: - - Val Leu Tyr Gln Ala Thr Met Ala Lys Gly Le - #u Ala Trp Val Met Arg 1 5 - # 10 - # 15 - Ile Tyr Gly Val Pro Leu Leu Ile Val Asn Cy - #s Phe Leu Val Met Ile 20 - # 25 - # 30 - Thr Tyr Leu Gln His 35 - - - - (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:8: - - (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS: (A) LENGTH: 37 amino - #acids (B) TYPE: amino acid (C) STRANDEDNESS: single (D) TOPOLOGY: linear - - (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide - - (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:8: - - Val Leu Leu Tyr Leu Ser Leu Thr Ile Gly Pr - #o Ile Phe Met Leu Lys 1 5 - # 10 - # 15 - Leu Tyr Gly Val Pro Tyr Leu Ile Phe Val Me - #t Trp Leu Asp Phe Val 20 - # 25 - # 30 - Thr Tyr Leu His His 35 - - - - (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:9: - - (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS: (A) LENGTH: 40 amino - #acids (B) TYPE: amino acid (C) STRANDEDNESS: single (D) TOPOLOGY: linear - - (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide - - (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:9: - - Ile Pro Arg Tyr Gly Ser Ser Glu Trp Asp Tr - #p Leu Arg Gly Ala Met 1 5 - # 10 - # 15 - Val Thr Val Asp Arg Asp Tyr Gly Val Leu As - #n Lys Val Phe His Asn 20 - # 25 - # 30 - Ile Ala Xaa Thr His Val Ala His 35 - # 40 - - - - (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:10: - - (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS: (A) LENGTH: 40 amino - #acids (B) TYPE: amino

acid (C) STRANDEDNESS: single (D) TOPOLOGY: linear - - (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide - - (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:10: - - Leu Pro Trp Tyr Arg Gly Lys Glu Trp Ser Ty - #r Leu Arg Gly Gly Leu 1 5 - # 10 - # 15 - - Thr Thr Ile Asp Arg Asp Tyr Gly Ile Phe As - #n Asn Ile His His Asp 20 - # 25 - # 30 - - Ile Gly Thr His Val Ile His His 35 - # 40 - - - (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:11: - - (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS: (A) LENGTH: 37 amino - #acids (B) TYPE: amino acid (C) STRANDEDNESS: single (D) TOPOLOGY: linear - - (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide - - (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:11: - - His Asn Ile Ala Xaa Thr His Val Ala His Xa - #a Leu Phe Ala Thr Val 1 5 - # 10 - # 15 - - Xaa His Tyr His Ala Met Gly Xaa Xaa Lys Gl - #n Ser Arg Pro Ile Met 20 - # 25 - # 30 - - Gly Gly Xaa Tyr Arg 35 - - - (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:12: - - (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS: (A) LENGTH: 37 amino - #acids (B) TYPE: amino acid (C) STRANDEDNESS: single (D) TOPOLOGY: linear - - (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide - - (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:12: - - His His Asp Ile Gly Thr His Val Ile His Hi - #s Leu Phe Pro Gln Ile 1 5 - # 10 - # 15 - - Pro His Tyr His Leu Val Asp Ala Thr Arg Al - #a Ala Lys His Val Leu 20 - # 25 - # 30 - - Gly Arg Tyr Tyr Arg 35 - - - (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:13: - - (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS: (A) LENGTH: 24 amino - #acids (B) TYPE: amino acid (C) STRANDEDNESS: single (D) TOPOLOGY: linear - - (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide - - (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:13: - - Val Met Arg Ile Tyr Gly Val Pro Leu Leu Il - #e Val Asn Cys Phe Leu 1 5 - # 10 - # 15 - - Val Met Ile Thr Tyr Leu Gln His 20 - - - (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:14: - - (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS: (A) LENGTH: 24 amino - #acids (B) TYPE: amino acid (C) STRANDEDNESS: single (D) TOPOLOGY: linear - - (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide - - (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:14: - - Val Leu Lys Val Tyr Gly Val Pro Tyr Ile Il - #e Phe Val Met Trp Leu 1 5 - # 10 - # 15 - - Asp Ala Val Thr Tyr Leu His His 20 - - - (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:15: - - (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS: (A) LENGTH: 37 amino - #acids (B) TYPE: amino acid (C) STRANDEDNESS: single (D) TOPOLOGY: linear - - (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide - - (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:15: - - His Asn Ile Ala Asp Thr His Val Ala His Hi - #s Leu Phe Ala Thr Val 1 5 - # 10 - # 15 - - Pro His Tyr His Ala Met Glu Ala Thr Lys Al - #a Ile Lys Pro Ile Met 20 - # 25 - # 30 - - Gly Glu Tyr Tyr Arg 35 - - - (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:16: - - (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS: (A) LENGTH: 37 amino - #acids (B) TYPE: amino acid (C) STRANDEDNESS: single (D) TOPOLOGY: linear - - (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide - - (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:16: - - His His Asp Ile Gly Thr His Val Ile His Hi - #s Leu Phe Pro Gln Ile 1 5 - # 10 - # 15 - - Pro His Tyr His Leu Val Asp Ala Thr Arg Al - #a Ala Lys His Val Leu 20 - # 25 - # 30 - - Gly Arg Tyr Tyr Arg 35 - - - (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:17: - - (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS: (A) LENGTH: 40 amino - #acids (B) TYPE: amino acid (C) STRANDEDNESS: single (D) TOPOLOGY: linear - - (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

- - (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:17: - - Ile Pro Arg Tyr Gly Ser Ser Glu Trp Asp Tr - #p Leu Arg Gly Ala Met 1 5 - # 10 - # 15 - - Val Thr Val Asp Arg Asp Tyr Gly Val Leu As - #n Lys Val Phe His Asn 20 - # 25 - # 30 - - Ile Ala Asp Thr His Val Ala His 35 - # 40 - - - (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:18: - - (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS: (A) LENGTH: 40 amino - #acids (B) TYPE: amino acid (C) STRANDEDNESS: single (D) TOPOLOGY: linear - - (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide - - (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:18: - - Leu Pro Trp Tyr Arg Gly Lys Glu Trp Ser Ty - #r Leu Arg Gly Gly Leu 1 5 - # 10 - # 15 - - Thr Thr Ile Asp Arg Asp Tyr Gly Ile Phe As - #n Asn Ile His His Asp 20 - # 25 - # 30 - - Ile Gly Thr His Val Ile His His 35 - # 40 - - - (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:19: - - (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS: (A) LENGTH: 24 amino - #acids (B) TYPE: amino acid (C) STRANDEDNESS: single (D) TOPOLOGY: linear - - (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide - - (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:19: - - Val Met Arg Ile Tyr Gly Val Pro Leu Leu Il - #e Val Asn Cys Phe Leu 1 5 - # 10 - # 15 - - Val Met Ile Thr Tyr Leu Gln His 20 - - - INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:20: - - (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS: (A) LENGTH: 24 amino - #acids (B) TYPE: amino acid (C) STRANDEDNESS: single (D) TOPOLOGY: linear - - (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide - - (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:20: - - Val Leu Lys Val Tyr Gly Val Pro Tyr Ile Il - #e Phe Val Met Trp Leu 1 - #5 - # 10 - # 15 - - Asp Ala Val Thr Tyr Leu His His 20 - - - INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:21: - - (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS: (A) LENGTH: 37 amino - #acids (B) TYPE: amino acid (C) STRANDEDNESS: single (D) TOPOLOGY: linear - - (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide - - (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:21: - - His Asn Ile Ala Asp Thr His Val Ala His Hi - #s Leu Phe Ala Thr Val 1 5 - # 10 - # 15 - - Pro His Tyr His Ala Met Glu Ala Thr Lys Al - #a Ile Lys Pro Ile Met 20 - # 25 - # 30 - - Gly Glu Tyr Tyr Arg 35 - - - (2)

INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:22: - - (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS: (A) LENGTH: 37 amino - #acids (B) TYPE: amino acid (C) STRANDEDNESS: single (D) TOPOLOGY: linear - - (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide - - (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:22: - - His His Asp Ile Gly Thr His Val Ile His Hi - #s Leu Phe Pro Gln Ile 1 5 - # 10 - # 15 - - Pro His Tyr His Leu Val Glu Ala Thr Lys Se - #r Ala Lys Ser Val Leu 20 - # 25 - # 30 - - Gly Lys Tyr Tyr Arg 35 - - - - (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:23: - - (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS: (A) LENGTH: 40 amino - #acids (B) TYPE: amino acid (C) STRANDEDNESS: single (D) TOPOLOGY: linear - - (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide - - (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:23: - - Ile Pro Arg Tyr Gly Ser Ser Glu Trp Asp Tr - #p Leu Arg Gly Ala Met 1 5 - # 10 - # 15 - - Val Thr Val Asp Arg Asp Tyr Gly Val Leu As - #n Lys Val Phe His Asn 20 - # 25 - # 30 - - Ile Ala Asp Thr His Val Ala His 35 - # 40 - - - - (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:24: - - (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS: (A) LENGTH: 40 amino - #acids (B) TYPE: amino acid (C) STRANDEDNESS: single (D) TOPOLOGY: linear - - (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide - - (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:24: - - Leu Pro Trp Tyr Arg Gly Gln Glu Trp Ser Ty - #r Leu Arg Gly Gly Leu 1 5 - # 10 - # 15 - - Thr Thr Val Asp Arg Asp Tyr Gly Trp Ile As - #n Asn Val His His Asp 20 - # 25 - # 30 - - Ile Gly Thr His Val Ile His His 35 - # 40 - - - - (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:25: - - (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS: (A) LENGTH: 37 amino - #acids (B) TYPE: amino acid (C) STRANDEDNESS: single (D) TOPOLOGY: linear - - (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide - - (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:25: - - Val Leu Tyr Gln Ala Thr Met Ala Lys Gly Le - #u Ala Trp Val Met Arg 1 5 - # 10 - # 15 - - Ile Tyr Gly Val Pro Leu Leu Ile Val Asn Cy - #s Phe Leu Val Met Ile 20 - # 25 - # 30 - - Thr Tyr Leu Gln His 35 - - - - (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:26: - - (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS: (A) LENGTH: 37 amino - #acids (B) TYPE: amino acid (C) STRANDEDNESS: single (D) TOPOLOGY: linear - - (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide - - (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:26: - - Val Leu Leu Tyr Leu Ser Leu Thr Ile Gly Pr - #o Ile Phe Met Leu Lys 1 5 - # 10 - # 15 - - Leu Tyr Gly Val Pro Tyr Leu Ile Phe Val Me - #t Trp Leu Asp Phe Val 20 - # 25 - # 30 - - Thr Tyr Leu His 35 - - - - (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:27: - - (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS: (A) LENGTH: 523 base - #pairs (B) TYPE: nucleic acid (C) STRANDEDNESS: single (D) TOPOLOGY: linear - - (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA - - (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:27: - - TGACCTCGGA ATCTTTGCCA CAACGTTTGT GCTTTATCAG GCTACAATGG CA - #AAAGGGTT 60 - - GGCTTGGGTA ATGCGTATCT ATGGGGTGCC ATTGCTTATT GTTAAGTGT TC - #CTTGTTAT 120 - - GATCACATAC TTGCAGCACA CTCACCCAGC TATTCACGC TATGGCTCAT CG - #GAATGGGA 180 - - TTGGCTCCGG GGAGCAATGG TGACTGTCTGA TAGAGATTAT GGGGTGTTGA AT - #AAAGTATT 240 - - CCATAACATT GCAGCACTC ATGTAGCTCA TCANCTCTTT GCTACAGTGN CA - #CATTACCA 300 - - TGCAATGGGG GNCNCTAAGC AATCAAGGCC TATAATGGGN GGATNTTACC GG - #ATNATNGG 360 - - NCCCCATTTA CAAGGGATTT TTGGGGGGCA AANNAGTCN TTTTNTNCTG GC - #CAATTAAG 420 - - GGGNCTCAA AAGGGTTTNT TGGCCCGCAA GTTTAAAAGG NATTTGNCNG TT - #TTAGGGN 480 - - GGATTTNCCA AAGGATTTT TTNGGAATTN TTTTNAAGG GGG - # - #523 - - - - (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:28: - - (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS: (A) LENGTH: 517 base - #pairs (B) TYPE: nucleic acid (C) STRANDEDNESS: single (D) TOPOLOGY: linear - - (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA - - (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:28: - - TGACCTCGGA ATCTTTGCCA CAACGTTTGT CCTTTATCAG GCTACAATGG CA - #AAAGGGTT 60 - - GGCTTGGGTA ATGCGTATCT ATGGGGTGCC ATTGCTTATT GTTAAGTGT TC - #CTTGTTAT 120 - - GATCACATAC TTGCAGCACA CTCACCCAGC TATTCACGC TATGGCTCAT CG - #GAATGGGA 180 - - TTGGCTCCGG GGAGCAATGG TGACTGTCTGA TAGAGATTAT GGGGTGTTGA AT - #AAAGTATT 240 - - CCATAACATT GCAGCACTC ATGTAGCTCA TCATCTCTTT GCTACAGTGC CA - #CATTACCA 300 - - TGCAATGGAG GCCACTAAAG CAATCAAGCC TATAATGGGT GAGTATTACC GG - #TATGATGG 360 - - TNCCCATTTT ACAAGGCATT GTGGAGGGAG CAAAGGAGTC TTNCCGNC GG - #AANTGAGN 420 - - NGNCNCANAA GNGGTTTGG CCCGACAAGT TTAAAAGGCA TNNCTGTTT TN - #AGGGGGAT 480 - - TNCAANAGGA TTTTNNNGGA ATNGCTTTNG GGGNAAA - # - #517 - - - - (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:29: - - (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS: (A) LENGTH: 150 base - #pairs (B) TYPE: nucleic acid (C) STRANDEDNESS: single (D) TOPOLOGY: linear - - (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA - - (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:29: - - ACTTGGTGAT GATAGTTCCG GTTATAGCAA ATCCGACCAA AACGGCCAG TT - #ACGGTTGA 60 - - ACTCCCCTT GAAGAACACG GGCCATGGAT CGAACCACCT TTTCATCTTT TC - #TCGAAGCC 120 - - TCAGGAAAGT GTTTAAAAA GAGCTTTAGA - # - #150 - - - - (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:30: - - (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS: (A) LENGTH: 150 base - #pairs (B) TYPE: nucleic acid (C) STRANDEDNESS: single (D) TOPOLOGY: linear - - (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA - - (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:30: - - CACACTTGGT GACCTCAAAT CAAACACCAC ACCTTATAAC TTAGTCTTAA GA - #GAGAGAGA 60 - - GAGAGAGAGG AGACATTTCT CTCTCTGAG ATAAGCACTT CTCTTCCAGA CA - #TCGAAGCC 120 - - TCAGGAAAGT GCTTAAAAAG AGCTTAAGAA - # - #150 - - - - (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:31: - - (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS: (A) LENGTH: 104 base - #pairs (B) TYPE: nucleic acid (C) STRANDEDNESS: single (D) TOPOLOGY: linear - - (ii) MOLECULE TYPE:

cDNA - - (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:31: - - TTAAGAGAGA GAGAGAGAGA
GAGGAGACAT TTCTCTTCTC TGAGATAAGC AC - #TTCTCTTC 60 - - CAGACATCGA AGCCTCAGGA
AAGTGCTTAA AAAGAGCTTA AGAA - # - #104 - - - (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID
NO:32: - - (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS: (A) LENGTH: 52 base - #pairs (B)
TYPE: nucleic acid (C) STRANDEDNESS: single (D) TOPOLOGY: linear - - (ii)
MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA - - (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:32: - -
TTCTCTTCCA GACATCGAAG CCTCAGGAAA GTGCTTAAAA AGAGCTTAAG AA - # 52 - - - (2)
INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:33: - - (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS: (A) LENGTH:
64 base - #pairs (B) TYPE: nucleic acid (C) STRANDEDNESS: single (D)
TOPOLOGY: linear

- - (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA - - (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:33: - -
CTCTAAAGGC ACTTCTCTTC CAGACATCGA AGCCTCAGGA AAGTGCTTAA AA - #AGAGCTTA 60 - -
AGAA - # - # - # 64 - - - (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:34: - - (i)
SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS: (A) LENGTH: 90 base - #pairs (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single (D) TOPOLOGY: linear - - (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA -
- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:34: - - GAGAGAGAGG AGACATTTCT
CTTCTCTGAG ATAAGCACTT CTCTCCAGA CA - #TCGAAGCC 60 - - TCAGGAAAGT GCTTAAAAAG
AGCTTAAGAA - # - # 90 - - - (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:35: - - (i)
SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS: (A) LENGTH: 83 base - #pairs (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single (D) TOPOLOGY: linear - - (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA -
- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:35: - - AGGAGACACT TCTCTTCTCT
GAGATAAGCA CTTCTCTTCC AGACATCGAA GC - #CTCAGGAA 60 - - AGTGCTTAAA AAGAGCTTAA
GAA - # - # 83 - - - (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:36: - - (i) SEQUENCE
CHARACTERISTICS: (A) LENGTH: 44 base - #pairs (B) TYPE: nucleic acid (C)
STRANDEDNESS: single (D) TOPOLOGY: linear - - (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA -
- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:36: - - CAGACATCGA AGCCTCAGGA AAGTGCTTAA
AAAGAGCTTA AGAA - # - # 44 - - - (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:37: - - (i)
SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS: (A) LENGTH: 54 base - #pairs (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single (D) TOPOLOGY: linear - - (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA -
- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:37: - - ACTTCTCTTC CAGACATCGA
AGCCTCAGGA AAGTGCTTAA AAAGAGCTTA AG - #AA 54 - - - (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ
ID NO:38: - - (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS: (A) LENGTH: 79 base - #pairs (B)
TYPE: nucleic acid (C) STRANDEDNESS: single (D) TOPOLOGY: linear - - (ii)
MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA - - (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:38: - -
GACATTTCTC TTCTCTGAGA TAAGCACTTC TCTTCCAGAC ATCGAAGCCT CA - #GGAAAGTG 60 - -
CTTAAAGA GCTTAAGAA - # - # - # 79 - - - (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:39:
- - (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS: (A) LENGTH: 1448 base - #pairs (B) TYPE:
nucleic acid (C) STRANDEDNESS: single (D) TOPOLOGY: linear - - (ii) MOLECULE
TYPE: cDNA - - (ix) FEATURE: (A) NAME/KEY: CDS (B) LOCATION: 187..1350 - -
(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:39: - - GCCACCTTAA GCGAGCGCCG CACACGAAGC
CTCCTTTTAC ACTTGGTGAC CT - #CAAATCAA 60 - - ACACCACACC TTATACTTA GTCTTAAGAG
AGAGAGAGAG AGAGAGGAGA CA - #TTTCTCTT 120 - - CTCTGAGATA AGCACTTCTC TTCCAGACAT
CGAAGCCTCA GGAAAGTGCT TA - #AAAAGAGC 180 - - TTAAGA ATG GGA GGT GGT CGC
ATG TCT ACT - #GTC ATA ACC AGC AAC 228 Met Gly Gly Gly Gly Arg Me - #t Ser
Thr Val Ile Thr Ser Asn 1 - # 5 - # 10 - - AAC AGT GAG AAG AAA GGA GGA AGC
AGC CAC CT - #T AAG CGA GCG CCG CAC 276 Asn Ser Glu Lys Lys Gly Gly Ser Ser
His Le - #u Lys Arg Ala Pro His 15 - # 20 - # 25 - # 30 - - ACG AAG CCT CCT
TTC ACA CTT GGT GAC CTC AA - #G AGA GCC ATC CCA CCC 324 Thr Lys Pro Pro Phe
Thr Leu Gly Asp Leu Ly - #s Arg Ala Ile Pro Pro 35 - # 40 - # 45 - - CAT TGC
TTT GAA CGC TCT TTT GTG CGC TCA TT - #C TCC TAT GTT GCC TAT 372 His Cys Phe
Glu Arg Ser Phe Val Arg Ser Ph - #e Ser Tyr Val Ala Tyr 50 - # 55 - # 60 - -
GAT GTC TGC TTA AGT TTT CTT TTC TAC TCG AT - #C GCC ACC AAC TTC TTC 420 Asp
Val Cys Leu Ser Phe Leu Phe Tyr Ser Il - #e Ala Thr Asn Phe Phe 65 - # 70 - #
75 - - CCT TAC ATC TCT TCT CCG CTC TCG TAT GTC GC - #T TGG CTG GTT TAC TGG
468 Pro Tyr Ile Ser Ser Pro Leu Ser Tyr Val Al - #a Trp Leu Val Tyr Trp 80 -
85 - # 90 - - CTC TTC CAA GGC TGC ATT CTC ACT GGT CTT TG - #G GTC ATC GGC
CAT GAA 516 Leu Phe Gln Gly Cys Ile Leu Thr Gly Leu Tr - #p Val Ile Gly His
Glu 95 - #100 - #105 - #110 - - TGT GGC CAT CAT GCT TTT AGT GAG TAT CAG CT -
#G GCT GAT GAC ATT GTT 564 Cys Gly His His Ala Phe Ser Glu Tyr Gln Le - #u
Ala Asp Asp Ile Val 115 - # 120 - # 125 - - GGC CTA ATT GTC CAT TCT GCA CTT
CTG GTT CC - #A TAT TTT TCA TGG AAA 612 Gly Leu Ile Val His Ser Ala Leu Leu
Val Pr - #o Tyr Phe Ser Trp Lys 130 - # 135 - # 140 - - TAT AGC CAT CGC CGC
CAC CAT TCT AAC ATA GG - #A TCT CTC GAG CGA GAC 660 Tyr Ser His Arg Arg His
His Ser Asn Ile Gl - #y Ser Leu Glu Arg Asp 145 - # 150 - # 155 - - GAA GTG
TTC GTC CCG AAA TCA AAG TCG AAA AT - #T TCA TGG TAT TCT AAG 708 Glu Val Phe
Val Pro Lys Ser Lys Ser Lys Il - #e Ser Trp Tyr Ser Lys 160 - # 165 - # 170 -
- TAC TCA AAC AAC CCG CCA GGT CGA GTT TTG AC - #A CTT GCT GCC ACG CTC 756 Tyr
Ser Asn Asn Pro Pro Gly Arg Val Leu Th - #r Leu Ala Ala Thr Leu 175 1 - #80 1

- #85 1 - #90 - - CTC CTT GGC TGG CCT TTA TAC TTA GCT TTC AA - #T GTC TCT GGT
AGA CCT 804 Leu Leu Gly Trp Pro Leu Tyr Leu Ala Phe As - #n Val Ser Gly Arg
Pro 195 - # 200 - # 205 - - TAC GAT CGC TTT GCT TGC CAT TAT GAT CCC TA - #T
GGC CCA ATA TTT TCC 852 Tyr Asp Arg Phe Ala Cys His Tyr Asp Pro Ty - #r Gly
Pro Ile Phe Ser 210 - # 215 - # 220 - - GAA AGA GAA AGG CTT CAG ATT TAC ATT
GCT GA - #C CTC GGA ATC TTT GCC 900 Glu Arg Glu Arg Leu Gln Ile Tyr Ile Ala
As - #p Leu Gly Ile Phe Ala 225 - # 230 - # 235 - - ACA ACG TTT GTG CTT TAT
CAG GCT ACA ATG GC - #A AAA GGG TTG GCT TGG 948 Thr Thr Phe Val Leu Tyr Gln
Ala Thr Met Al - #a Lys Gly Leu Ala Trp 240 - # 245 - # 250 - - GTA ATG CGT
ATC TAT GGG GTG CCA TTG CTT AT - #T GTT AAC TGT TTC CTT 996 Val Met Arg Ile
Tyr Gly Val Pro Leu Leu Il - #e Val Asn Cys Phe Leu 255 2 - #60 2 - #65 2 -
#70 - - GTT ATG ATC ACA TAC TTG CAG CAC ACT CAC CC - #A GCT ATT CCA CGC TAT
1044 Val Met Ile Thr Tyr Leu Gln His Thr His Pr - #o Ala Ile Pro Arg Tyr 275
- # 280 - # 285 - - GGC TCA TCG GAA TGG GAT TGG CTC CGG GGA GC - #A ATG GTG
ACT GTC GAT 1092 Gly Ser Ser Glu Trp Asp Trp Leu Arg Gly Al - #a Met Val Thr
Val Asp 290 - # 295 - # 300 - - AGA GAT TAT GGG GTG TTG AAT AAA GTA TTC CA -
#T AAC ATT GCA GAC ACT 1140 Arg Asp Tyr Gly Val Leu Asn Lys Val Phe Hi - #s
Asn Ile Ala Asp Thr 305 - # 310 - # 315 - - CAT GTA GCT CAT CAT CTC TTT GCT
ACA GTG CC - #A CAT TAC CAT GCA ATG 1188 His Val Ala His His Leu Phe Ala Thr
Val Pr - #o His Tyr His Ala Met 320 - # 325 - # 330 - - GAG GCC ACT AAA GCA
ATC AAG CCT ATA ATG GG - #T GAG TAT TAC CGG TAT 1236 Glu Ala Thr Lys Ala Ile
Lys Pro Ile Met Gl - #y Glu Tyr Tyr Arg Tyr 335 3 - #40 3 - #45 3 - #50 - -
GAT GGT ACC CCA TTT TAC AAG GCA TTG TGG AG - #G GAG GCA AAG GAG TGC 1284 Asp
Gly Thr Pro Phe Tyr Lys Ala Leu Trp Ar - #g Glu Ala Lys Glu Cys 355 - # 360 -
365 - - TTG TTC GTC GAG CCA GAT GAA GGA GCT CCT AC - #A CAA GGC GTT TTC TGG
1332 Leu Phe Val Glu Pro Asp Glu Gly Ala Pro Th - #r Gln Gly Val Phe Trp 370
- # 375 - # 380 - - TAC CGG AAC AAG TAT TAAAAAAGTG TCATGTAGCC TGTTTCTTT - #A
AGAGAAGTAA 1387 Tyr Arg Asn Lys Tyr 385 - - TTAGAACAAG AAGGAATGTG TGTGTAGTGT
AATGTGTTCT AATAAGAAG GC - #AAAAAAA 1447 - - A - # - # - # 1448 - - - (2)
INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:40: - - (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS: (A) LENGTH:
387 amino - #acids (B) TYPE: amino acid (D) TOPOLOGY: linear - - (ii)
MOLECULE TYPE: protein - - (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:40: - - Met
Gly Gly Gly Gly Arg Met Ser Thr Val Il - #e Thr Ser Asn Asn Ser 1 5 - # 10 -
15 - - Glu Lys Lys Gly Gly Ser Ser His Leu Lys Ar - #g Ala Pro His Thr Lys
20 - # 25 - # 30 - - Pro Pro Phe Thr Leu Gly Asp Leu Lys Arg Al - #a Ile Pro
Pro His Cys 35 - # 40 - # 45 - - Phe Glu Arg Ser Phe Val Arg Ser Phe Ser Ty -
#r Val Ala Tyr Asp Val 50 - # 55 - # 60 - - Cys Leu Ser Phe Leu Phe Tyr Ser
Ile Ala Th - #r Asn Phe Phe Pro Tyr 65 - # 70 - # 75 - # 80 - - Ile Ser Ser
Pro Leu Ser Tyr Val Ala Trp Le - #u Val Tyr Trp Leu Phe 85 - # 90 - # 95 - -
Gln Gly Cys Ile Leu Thr Gly Leu Trp Val Il - #e Gly His Glu Cys Gly 100 - #
105 - # 110 - - His His Ala Phe Ser Glu Tyr Gln Leu Ala As - #p Asp Ile Val
Gly Leu 115 - # 120 - # 125 - - Ile Val His Ser Ala Leu Leu Val Pro Tyr Ph -
#e Ser Trp Lys Tyr Ser 130 - # 135 - # 140 - - His Arg Arg His His Ser Asn
Ile Gly Ser Le - #u Glu Arg Asp Glu Val 145 1 - #50 1 - #55 1 - #60 - - Phe
Val Pro Lys Ser Lys Ser Lys Ile Ser Tr - #p Tyr Ser Lys Tyr Ser 165 - # 170 -
175 - - Asn Asn Pro Pro Gly Arg Val Leu Thr Leu Al - #a Ala Thr Leu Leu Leu
180 - # 185 - # 190 - - Gly Trp Pro Leu Tyr Leu Ala Phe Asn Val Se - #r Gly
Arg Pro Tyr Asp 195 - # 200 - # 205 - - Arg Phe Ala Cys His Tyr Asp Pro Tyr
Gly Pr - #o Ile Phe Ser Glu Arg 210 - # 215 - # 220 - - Glu Arg Leu Gln Ile
Tyr Ile Ala Asp Leu Gl - #y Ile Phe Ala Thr Thr 225 2 - #30 2 - #35 2 - #40 -
- Phe Val Leu Tyr Gln Ala Thr Met Ala Lys Gl - #y Leu Ala Trp Val Met 245 - #
250 - # 255 - - Arg Ile Tyr Gly Val Pro Leu Leu Ile Val As - #n Cys Phe Leu
Val Met 260 - # 265 - # 270 - - Ile Thr Tyr Leu Gln His Thr His Pro Ala Il -
#e Pro Arg Tyr Gly Ser 275 - # 280 - # 285 - - Ser Glu Trp Asp Trp Leu Arg
Gly Ala Met Va - #l Thr Val Asp Arg Asp 290 - # 295 - # 300 - - Tyr Gly Val
Leu Asn Lys Val Phe His Asn Il - #e Ala Asp Thr His Val 305 3 - #10 3 - #15 3
- #20 - - Ala His His Leu Phe Ala Thr Val Pro His Ty - #r His Ala Met Glu Ala
325 - # 330 - # 335 - - Thr Lys Ala Ile Lys Pro Ile Met Gly Glu Ty - #r Tyr
Arg Tyr Asp Gly 340 - # 345 - # 350 - - Thr Pro Phe Tyr Lys Ala Leu Trp Arg
Glu Al - #a Lys Glu Cys Leu Phe 355 - # 360 - # 365 - - Val Glu Pro Asp Glu
Gly Ala Pro Thr Gln Gl - #y Val Phe Trp Tyr Arg 370 - # 375 - # 380 - - Asn
Lys Tyr 385 - - - (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:41: - - (i) SEQUENCE
CHARACTERISTICS: (A) LENGTH: 383 amino - #acids (B) TYPE: amino acid (C)
STRANDEDNESS: single (D) TOPOLOGY: linear - - (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide

- - (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:41: - - Met Gly Ala Gly Gly Arg Met
Pro Val Pro Th - #r Ser Ser Lys Lys Ser 1 5 - # 10 - # 15 - - Glu Thr Asp Thr
Thr Lys Arg Val Pro Cys Gl - #u Lys Pro Pro Phe Ser 20 - # 25 - # 30 - - Val
Gly Asp Leu Lys Lys Ala Ile Pro Pro Hi - #s Cys Phe Lys Arg Ser 35 - # 40 - #

45 - - Ile Pro Arg Ser Phe Ser Tyr Leu Ile Ser As - #p Ile Ile Ile Ala Ser 50
- # 55 - # 60 - - Cys Phe Tyr Tyr Val Ala Thr Asn Tyr Phe Se - #r Leu Leu Pro
Gln Pro 65 - #70 - #75 - #80 - - Leu Ser Tyr Leu Ala Trp Pro Leu Tyr Trp Al -
#a Cys Gln Gly Cys Val 85 - # 90 - # 95 - - Leu Thr Gly Ile Trp Val Ile Ala
His Glu Cy - #s Gly His His Ala Phe 100 - # 105 - # 110 - - Ser Asp Tyr Gln
Trp Leu Asp Asp Thr Val Gl - #y Leu Ile Phe His Ser 115 - # 120 - # 125 - -
Phe Leu Leu Val Pro Tyr Phe Ser Trp Lys Ty - #r Ser His Arg Arg His 130 - #
135 - # 140 - - His Ser Asn Thr Gly Ser Leu Glu Arg Asp Gl - #u Val Phe Val
Pro Lys 145 1 - #50 1 - #55 1 - #60 - - Gln Lys Ser Ala Ile Lys Trp Tyr Gly
Lys Ty - #r Leu Asn Asn Pro Leu 165 - # 170 - # 175 - - Gly Arg Ile Met Met
Leu Thr Val Gln Phe Va - #l Leu Gly Trp Pro Leu 180 - # 185 - # 190 - - Tyr
Leu Ala Phe Asn Val Ser Gly Arg Pro Ty - #r Asp Gly Phe Ala Cys 195 - # 200 -
205 - - His Phe Phe Pro Asn Ala Pro Ile Tyr Asn As - #p Arg Glu Arg Leu Gln
210 - # 215 - # 220 - - Ile Tyr Leu Ser Asp Ala Gly Ile Leu Ala Va - #l Cys
Phe Gly Leu Tyr 225 2 - #30 2 - #35 2 - #40 - - Arg Tyr Ala Ala Gln Gly
Met Ala Ser Me - #t Ile Cys Leu Tyr Gly 245 - # 250 - # 255 - - Val Pro Leu
Leu Ile Val Asn Ala Phe Leu Va - #l Leu Ile Thr Tyr Leu 260 - # 265 - # 270 -
- Gln His Thr His Pro Ser Leu Pro His Tyr As - #p Ser Ser Glu Trp Asp 275 - #
280 - # 285 - - Trp Leu Arg Gly Ala Leu Ala Thr Val Asp Ar - #g Asp Tyr Gly
Ile Leu 290 - # 295 - # 300 - - Asn Lys Val Phe His Asn Ile Thr Asp Thr Hi -
#s Val Ala His His Leu 305 3 - #10 3 - #15 3 - #20 - - Phe Ser Thr Met Pro
His Tyr Asn Ala Met Gl - #u Ala Thr Lys Ala Ile 325 - # 330 - # 335 - - Lys
Pro Ile Leu Gly Asp Tyr Tyr Gln Phe As - #p Gly Thr Pro Trp Tyr 340 - # 345 -
350 - - Val Ala Met Tyr Arg Glu Ala Lys Glu Cys Il - #e Tyr Val Glu Pro Asp
355 - # 360 - # 365 - - Arg Glu Gly Asp Lys Lys Gly Val Tyr Trp Ty - #r Asn
Asn Lys Leu 370 - # 375 - # 380 - - - (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:42: - -
(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS: (A) LENGTH: 387 amino - #acids (B) TYPE: amino
acid (C) STRANDEDNESS: single (D) TOPOLOGY: linear - - (ii) MOLECULE TYPE:
peptide - - (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:42: - - Met Gly Gly Gly Gly
Arg Met Ser Thr Val Il - #e Thr Ser Asn Asn Ser 1 5 - # 10 - # 15 - - Glu Lys
Lys Gly Gly Ser Ser His Leu Lys Ar - #g Ala Pro His Thr Lys 20 - # 25 - # 30
- - Pro Pro Phe Thr Leu Gly Asp Leu Lys Arg Al - #a Ile Pro His Cys 35 -
40 - # 45 - - Phe Glu Arg Ser Phe Val Arg Ser Phe Ser Ty - #r Val Ala Tyr
Asp Val 50 - # 55 - # 60 - - Cys Leu Ser Phe Leu Phe Tyr Ser Ile Ala Th - #r
Asn Phe Phe Pro Tyr 65 - #70 - #75 - #80 - - Ile Ser Ser Pro Leu Ser Tyr Val
Ala Trp Le - #u Val Tyr Trp Leu Phe 85 - # 90 - # 95 - - Gln Gly Cys Ile Leu
Thr Gly Leu Trp Val Il - #e Gly His Glu Cys Gly 100 - # 105 - # 110 - - His
His Ala Phe Ser Glu Tyr Gln Leu Ala As - #p Asp Ile Val Gly Leu 115 - # 120 -
125 - - Ile Val His Ser Ala Leu Leu Val Pro Tyr Ph - #e Ser Trp Lys Tyr Ser
130 - # 135 - # 140 - - His Arg Arg His His Ser Asn Ile Gly Ser Le - #u Glu
Arg Asp Glu Val 145 1 - #50 1 - #55 1 - #60 - - Phe Val Pro Lys Ser Lys Ser
Lys Ile Ser Tr - #p Tyr Ser Lys Tyr Ser 165 - # 170 - # 175 - - Asn Asn Pro
Pro Gly Arg Val Leu Thr Leu Al - #a Ala Thr Leu Leu Leu 180 - # 185 - # 190 -
- Gly Trp Pro Leu Tyr Leu Ala Phe Asn Val Se - #r Gly Arg Pro Tyr Asp 195 - #
200 - # 205 - - Arg Phe Ala Cys His Tyr Asp Pro Tyr Gly Pr - #o Ile Phe Ser
Glu Arg 210 - # 215 - # 220 - - Glu Arg Leu Gln Ile Tyr Ile Ala Asp Leu Gl -
#y Ile Phe Ala Thr Thr 225 2 - #30 2 - #35 2 - #40 - - Phe Val Leu Tyr Gln
Ala Thr Met Ala Lys Gl - #y Leu Ala Trp Val Met 245 - # 250 - # 255 - - Arg
Ile Tyr Gly Val Pro Leu Leu Ile Val As - #n Cys Phe Leu Val Met 260 - # 265 -
270 - - Ile Thr Tyr Leu Gln His Thr His Pro Ala Il - #e Pro Arg Tyr Gly Ser
275 - # 280 - # 285 - - Ser Glu Trp Asp Trp Leu Arg Gly Ala Met Va - #l Thr
Val Asp Arg Asp 290 - # 295 - # 300 - - Tyr Gly Val Leu Asn Lys Val Phe His
Asn Il - #e Ala Asp Thr His Val 305 3 - #10 3 - #15 3 - #20 - - Ala His His
Leu Phe Ala Thr Val Pro His Ty - #r His Ala Met Glu Ala 325 - # 330 - # 335 -
- Thr Lys Ala Ile Lys Pro Ile Met Gly Glu Ty - #r Tyr Arg Tyr Asp Gly 340 - #
345 - # 350 - - Thr Pro Phe Tyr Lys Ala Leu Trp Arg Glu Al - #a Lys Glu Cys
Leu Phe 355 - # 360 - # 365 - - Val Glu Pro Asp Glu Gly Ala Pro Thr Gln Gl -
#y Val Phe Trp Tyr Arg 370 - # 375 - # 380 - - Asn Lys Tyr 385 - - - (2)
INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:43: - - (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS: (A) LENGTH:
1222 base - #pairs (B) TYPE: nucleic acid (C) STRANDEDNESS: single (D)
TOPOLOGY: linear - - (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA - - (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION:
SEQ ID NO:43: - - ACAACAGTGA GAAGAAAGGA GGAAGCAGCC ACCTTAAGCG AGCGCCGCAC AC -
#GAAGCCTC 60 - - CTTTCACACT TGGTGACCTC AAGAGAGCCA TCCCAACCCA TTGCTTTGAA CG -
#CTCTTTTG 120 - - TGCGCTCATT CTCCTATGTT GCCTATGATG TCTGCTTAAG TTTTCTTTTC TA -
#CTCGATCG 180 - - CCACCAACTT CTTCCCTTAC ATCTCTTCTC CGCTCTCGTA TGTCGCTTGG CT -
#GGTTTACT 240 - - GGCTCTTCCA AGGCTGCATT CTCACTGGTC TTTGGGTGTC CGGCCATGAA TG -
#TGGCCATC 300 - - ATGCTTTTAG TGAGTATCAG CTGGCTGATG ACATTGTTGG CCTAATTGTC CA -
#TTCTGCAC 360 - - TTCTGGTTC ATATTTTTC TGGAAATATA GCCATCGCCG CCACCATTCT AA -
#CATAGGAT 420 - - CTCTCGAGCG AGACGAAGTG TTCGTCCCGA AATCAAAGTC GAAAATTTC TA TG -

#GTATTCTA 480 - - AGTACTCAAA CAACCCGCCA GGTCTGAGTTT TGACACTTGC TGCCACGCTC CT -
#CCTTGGCT 540 - - GGCCTTTATA CTTAGCTTTT AATGTCTCTG GTAGACCTTA CGATCGCTTT GC -
#TTGCCATT 600 - - ATGATCCCTA TGGCCCAATA TTTTCCGAAA GAGAAAGGCT TCAGATTTAC AT -
#TGCTGACC 660 - - TCGGAATCTT TGCCACAACG TTTGTGCTTT ATCAGGCTAC AATGGCAAAA GG -
#GTTGGCTT 720 - - GGGTAATGCG TATCTATGGG GTGCCATTGC TTATTGTAA CTGTTTCCTT GT -
#TATGATCA 780 - - CATACTTGCA GCACACTCAC CCAGCTATTC CACGCTATGG CTCATCGGAA TG -
#GGATTGGC 840 - - TCCGGGAGC AATGGTGACT GTCGATAGAG ATTATGGGGT GTTGAATAAA GT -
#ATTCCATA 900 - - ACATTGCAGA CACTCATGTA GCTCATCATC TCTTTGCTAC AGTGCCACAT TA -
#CCATGCAA 960 - - TGGAGGCCAC TAAAGCAATC AAGCCTATAA TGGGTGAGTA TTACCGGTAT GA -
#TGGTACCC 1020 - - CATTTTACAA GGCATTGTGG AGGGAGGCAA AGGAGTGCTT GTTCGTCGAG CC -
- #AGATGAAG 1080 - - GAGCTCCTAC ACAAGGCGTT TTCTGGTACC GGAACAAGTA TTAAGGAAGT
GT - #CATGTAGC 1140 - - CTGTTTCTTT AAGAGAAGTA ATTAGAACAA GAAGGAATGT
GTGTGTAGTG TA - #ATGTGTTT 1200 - - TAATAAGAA GGCAAAAAAA AA - # - # 1222 - -
- - (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:44: - - (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS: (A)
LENGTH: 1231 base - #pairs (B) TYPE: nucleic acid (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear - - (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA - - (xi) SEQUENCE
DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:44: - - CTACTTCTTC CAAGAAATCG GAAACCGACA CCACAAAGCG
TGTGCCGTGC GA - #GAAACCGC 60 - - CTTTCTCGGT GGGAGATCTG AAGAAAGCAA TCCCGCCGCA
TTGTTTCAAA CG - #CTCAATCC 120 - - CTCGCTCTTT CTCCTACCTT ATCAGTGACA TCATTATAGC
CTCATGCTTC TA - #CTACGTCG 180 - - CCACCAATTA CTTCTCTCTC CTCCCTCAGC CTCTCTCTTA
CTTGGCTTGG CC - #ACTCTATT 240 - - GGGCTGTCA AGGCTGTGTC CTAAGTGGTA TCTGGGTCTG
AGCCACGAA TG - #CGGTCACC 300 - - ACGCATTACG CGACTACCAA TGGCTGGATG ACACAGTTAG
TCTTATCTTC CA - #TTCCTTCC 360 - - TCCTCGTCCC TTACTTCTCC TGGAAGTATA GTCATCGCCG
TCACCATTCC AA - #CACTGGAT 420 - - CCCTCGAAAG AGATGAAGTA TTTGTCCCAA AGCAGAAATC
AGCAATCAAG TG - #GTACGGGA 480 - - AATACCTCAA CAACCTCTT GGACGCATCA TGATGTTAAC
CGTCCAGTTT GT - #CCTCGGGT 540 - - GGCCCTTGTA CTTAGCCTTT AACGTCTCTG GCAGACCGTA
TGACGGGTTT GC - #TTGCCATT 600 - - TCTTCCCCAA CGCTCCCATC TACAATGACC GAGAACGCCT
CCAGATATAC CT - #CTCTGATG 660 - - CGGGTATTCT AGCCGTCTGT TTTGGTCTTT ACCGTTACGC
TGCTGCACAA GG - #GATGGCCT 720 - - CGATGATCTG CCTCTACGGA GTACCGCTTC TGATAGTGAA
TGCGTTCTCT GT - #CTTGATCA 780 - - CTTACTTGCA GCACACTCAT CCCTCGTTGC CTCACTACGA
TTCATCAGAG TG - #GGACTGGC 840 - - TCAGGGGAGC TTTGGCTACC GTAGACAGAG ACTACGGAAT
CTTGACAAG GT - #GTTCCACA 900 - - ACATTACAGA CACACAGTG GCTCATCACC TGTTCGAC
AATGCCGCAT TA - #TAACGCAA 960 - - TGGAAGCTAC AAAGGCGATA AAGCCAATTC TGGGAGACTA
TTACCAGTTC GA - #TGGAACAC 1020 - - CGTGGTATGT AGCGATGTAT AGGGAGGCAA
AGGAGTGAT CTATGTAGAA CC - #GGACAGGG 1080 - - AAGGTGACAA GAAAGGTGTG
TACTGGTACA ACAATAAGTT ATGAGCATGA TG - #GTGAAGAA 1140 - - ATTGTGAC
TTTCTCTTGT CTGTTTGTCT TTTGTTAAAG AAGCTATGCT TC - #GTTTAAAT 1200 - -
AATCTTATTG TCCATTTTGT TGTGTTATGA C - # - # 1231 - - - - (2) INFORMATION FOR
SEQ ID NO:45: - - (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS: (A) LENGTH: 20 base - #pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid (C) STRANDEDNESS: single (D) TOPOLOGY: linear - - (ii)
MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA - - (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:45: - -
GCTCTTTTGT GCGCTCATTC - # - # - # 20 - - - - (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID
NO:46: - - (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS: (A) LENGTH: 20 base - #pairs (B)
TYPE: nucleic acid (C) STRANDEDNESS: single (D) TOPOLOGY: linear - - (ii)
MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA - - (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:46: - -
TCGACAGTCA CCATTGCTCC - # - #

- # 20 - - - - (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:47: - - (i) SEQUENCE
CHARACTERISTICS: (A) LENGTH: 26 base - #pairs (B) TYPE: nucleic acid (C)
STRANDEDNESS: single (D) TOPOLOGY: linear - - (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA - -
(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:47: - - TGGAARTAYW SNCAVMGNMG NCAMCA - #
- # 26 - - - - (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:48: - - (i) SEQUENCE
CHARACTERISTICS: (A) LENGTH: 26 base - #pairs (B) TYPE: nucleic acid (C)
STRANDEDNESS: single (D) TOPOLOGY: linear - - (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA - -
(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:48: - - AANARRTGRT GNGCNACRTG NGTRTC - #
- # 26

CLAIMS:

What is claimed is:

1. An isolated nucleic acid comprising a sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:30-36 and SEQ ID NO:39.
2. An isolated nucleic acid having a sequence comprising nucleotide 187 to nucleotide 1347 of SEQ ID NO:39.

3. An isolated nucleic acid comprising a sequence encoding SEQ ID NO:40.
4. A gene construct comprising the nucleic acid of claim 1, said nucleic acid operably linked to a suitable regulatory sequence.
5. A gene construct comprising the nucleic acid of claim 2, said nucleic acid operably linked to a suitable regulatory sequence.
6. A gene construct comprising the nucleic acid of claim 3, said nucleic acid operably linked to a suitable regulatory sequence.
7. A transgenic microbial or plant cell containing the gene construct of claim 4.
8. The cell of claim 7, wherein said microbial or plant cell is a plant cell.
9. A transgenic plant comprising the cell of claim 8, wherein said plant is selected from the group consisting of rapeseed, Brassica, Canola, flax, sunflower, safflower, cotton, cuphea, soybean, peanut, coconut, oil palm and corn.
10. A transgenic microbial or plant cell containing the gene construct of claim 5.
11. The cell of claim 10, wherein said microbial or plant cell is a plant cell.
12. A transgenic plant comprising the cell of claim 11, wherein said plant is selected from the group consisting of rapeseed, Brassica, Canola, flax, sunflower, safflower, cotton, cuphea, soybean, peanut, coconut, oil palm and corn.
13. A transgenic microbial or plant cell containing the gene construct of claim 6.
14. The cell of claim 13, wherein said microbial or plant cell is a plant cell.
15. A transgenic plant comprising the cell of claim 14, wherein said plant is selected from the group consisting of rapeseed, Brassica, Canola, flax, sunflower, safflower, cotton, cuphea, soybean, peanut, coconut, oil palm and corn.
16. A method of producing a plant hydroxylase in a microbial or plant cell or progeny thereof comprising growing the microbial or plant cell or progeny thereof comprising the gene construct of claim 6, under conditions which will permit production of said plant hydroxylase.
17. The method of claim 16 wherein said host cell is a plant cell and said construct is integrated into the genome of said plant cell.
18. A microbial or plant cell which produces a plant hydroxylase according to claim 16.
19. A cell of claim 18 wherein said host cell is a plant host cell and said construct is integrated into the genome of said plant cell.

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